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Love's Sovereignty.

Though love loves well all things of outward grace
That poets praise and gentle ladies prize,
Yet lives he not by favor of blue eyes,
Or black or brown, or aught that he may trace
In features faultless as the perfect face
Of art's ideal. No! his essence lies
Deep in the heart, not in its changing dyes
On lip and cheek. He has his dwelling place
In the life's life. As violets deck the May—
Which yet survives when these have passed away—
All lovely things are love's; but ne'ertheless,
Health, youth and beauty, though they serve him well,
Are but love's ministers; his sovereign spell
Lives in his own immortal loveliness!

—*John G. Saxe*

The Dreamland Sea.

What matter, though my pilgrim feet
May never press the stranger's land,
Or wander lone where wild waves beat
With ceaseless moan on ocean's strand?
For me expands a lovelier deep,
Whose isles in visioned beauty sleep,
And never ocean waves could be
So bright as thine, fair dreamland sea.

My castle crowns the boldest steep,
By warring winds and waters scarred,
That seaward leans, and o'er the deep
Keeps evermore unceasing ward.
Full freighted, with their wings of snow,
The white ships come, the white ships go,
While in the shade of cliff and towers
I dream away the gliding hours.

With manes, foam flecked and tossing free,
The waves, wild coursers of the sea,
Race swiftly to the level strand,
And struggling die upon the sand.
The shells that sparkle at my feet,
Strange tales of wind and wave repeat,
The weird romance, the mystery
Of the dark caverns of the sea.

My fairy fleet that long has lain
Close moored in some enchanted bay,
Borne by fair gales across the main,
Sails swiftly on its homeward way.
My ships, my stately ships I see!
Full many a royal argosy,
Like white winged birds they speedily come,
And bring their gathered treasures home.

Pearls from the mermaid's watery cell,
Pure gold from sunny orient lands,
With many a rosy chambered shell
And jewel-wrought by elfin hands.
Crosses and amulets of price,
Of sandal wood and sacred palm,
Embossed with many a fair device,
And odorous with tropic balm.

The Old Organist's Story.

"I wonder if he ever cared for anything in the world besides music? He is decidedly the ugliest man I ever saw; no more expression to his cat-green eye than my pet parrot's. I declare it provokes me to think nature would put up such a job;" and pretty Bell Seymour poutingly tore the white roses clinging to the veranda post, and spitefully tossed them on the gravel walk beneath her.

"Why Bell!" and dark eyed Fluvia glanced up in surprise. "One would think you were disappointed because the 'green eyed monster,' as you term him, had not yielded to your charms. I do not think him ugly. He plays divinely, and as for expression, he has to my my eye a pitifully sad one. I shall ever believe he loved in his youthful days and has been disappointed in some way."

"Well, if he ever loved, it was some one as hideous as himself, you may depend on it. But come, let's go in; the night air is chilling."

Laughingly the two pretty, thoughtless creatures waltzed into the handsome parlor of the seaside hotel. Bell Seymour little imagined I had been a listener to her very uncomplimentary remarks in regard to myself; but, leaning from my upper window to catch a breath of fresh sea air, I could not help their conversation being borne to my ear, as the night was calm and still. And her thoughtless words sent me turning back, year after year as some wanton breeze flutters amid the leaves of some sacred volume and opens its saddest tale.

Little Fluvia was right. In the golden days of manhood, far down the misty, moldering past, I had loved one of God's purest, sweetest flowers; a dainty blossom formed from the very beginning to expand only in heaven. And to-night, with the dear old memories stirred, I must give to the world my love dream, for it cannot be long now before the gray headed old organist of St. Paul's will do away forever with earth life and eagerly follow the beckonings of white hands that call from the further shore of the river.

May Auderly was our pastor's only child, a radiantly beautiful girl of sixteen. And how well I remember even now every incident that occurred that first Sunday morning in June I ever saw her.

Daintily robed, from the tiny boots modestly peeping from beneath the soft folds of her silken dress, to the plump gloved hand resting lightly on the arm of the old, cushioned family pew, she seemed only made for my love, my worship. And looking on her fresh, pure face, I knew the sunshine of my life had come to me, making me hereafter in heart as other men, with something to love and cherish.

The services on this especial morning grew intensely interesting to me, and even the waxen petals of the calla lily sent forth a perfume purer and more refined, as her soul mingled with mine in the morning anthem. Once only she raised her eyes to my face, when with delight I sent the music swelling and swaying through the grand old arches of the church, and then sunk it to a fluttering sob that died away on the morning winds. But for this, I might have sunk out of existence for any attention she bestowed on me. I was the organist, nothing more, to her or any one else in this wide, wide world.

As the services closed I leaned forward to catch one more glance of the sweet bright eyes so blue and pure, but she had already passed out, and I came down from the organ loft with a joy in my heart with which the bright spring morning fitly harmonized.

How fresh the flowers looked in their rainbow beauty—the violets were so much like the shy eyes of my darling that I kneeled down and kissed one.

I never dreamed, as other men are wont to do, of wife and home and this little fairy as my fireside queen. Oh, no! she was too pure for me, and I was fully content to set her up in my heart of hearts as an idol, and secretly worship her there. I well knew the poor organist and the beautiful daughter of the wealthy pastor of St. Paul's were no fit match in the world's eye; but that knowledge did not weaken my love. She was my idol; my queen; and Sunday after Sunday, as I saw her enter the square old family pew and join with my music in devotion, I felt God was good in granting me this master passion. For though it her soul and mine could mingle in one beautiful, beautiful strain. And I think she must have guessed, sometimes, my idolatry, for, when I would pour forth my soul in some grandly thrilling measure, a startled look would creep into her sweet young eyes, and the little hand would tremble as she turned the leaves of her song book.

This was as far as our acquaintance went. We talked only in music; and how eagerly I watched for Sunday's dawn, that I might, as a bird to its mate, tell of my love in song.

One Sunday, after a year of exquisite enjoyment of my untold love, when the bright May poured its yellow streaks of gold into the whispering baby leaves of the oaks, drinking softly, as fairies might, the glittering dew drops nestling in the flower cups, I missed the fresh young voice in our church music, and the little daintily dressed figure in the large old family pew. Glancing at the pulpit, I found a stranger filling Dr. Auderly's place. A wild fear of something in the future seized my heart, and that day I'm sure the music must have been poor.

As I was hurrying out of the organ loft, wild with fear and uneasy thoughts, some one of the choir remarked behind me in a tone of deep sympathy:

"Poor little May Auderly! Is it not sad that one so young and beautiful should lie dying this sunlit spring morning?"

I stopped to hear no more, but, stunned and bewildered, sought my shabby room and locking out the cold, unfeeling world, fainted upon the floor. When consciousness returned, I thought how drear my future life must henceforth be. I believed then (in the first great shock) that death had thus afflicted me, because I, the plebeian musician, had no right to look upon the purple and golden hangings of "young love's dream." That was only for the rich and high.

Since then, years with their better, cooler judgment have taught me where to look for the silver lining to the thunder cloud; and to-night I smile upon even this shadow, knowing that in the bright "to come" all will be clear as the sun in mid heaven.

Stealing softly out and down the tree darkened streets to Dr. Auderly's mansion, I entered the iron gate bordered with tall, dark evergreens, and sat upon the marble base of the pretty fountain sending up sprays of crystal water in the silver moonlight as if there were no such thing in all the world as sorrow or death. By the sound of passionate weeping coming through the half closed parlor blinds I knew all was over, and my darling would sleep till Christ should come to gather up his jewels; and, kneeling there amid the flowers, I watched with the dead inside until the first faint blush of morning painted the eastern sky.

Being neither friend nor associate of the Auderlys, I knew not how to gain one more look at my frozen darling; and sitting down upon the little hard bed, the chief attraction of my attic room, I wept as only a young, lonely man can weep when he gives up, in the full tide of life, his last hold of love on earth. A knock at my door aroused me, and a servant handed in a card with the written request that I should play the funeral dirge of Miss Auderly, at her late residence. Thankful for even this chance, I bowed assent, determining music should tell the hovering angel spirit, my deep, wild love—love that in life I dared not breathe, but which in death became glorified.

Softly entering the dark room, fast filling with weeping friends, I stood for a moment, before taking my seat at the organ, by the side of the handsome rosewood casket and gazed for the last time upon all that was mortal of my idol. The little figure lay stiff and cold in its billowy robe of white. The waxen fingers held to the silent breast pure white flowers, and a lily slept in the dark brown curls. Bending over her, I caught sight of a mislaid ringlet and gently replaced it, allowing my hand to rest for an instant on the pale, cold brow. That was my farewell for earth.

I feel to-night the separation cannot be long, now, for I have grown old in years "and the grasshopper is become a burthen;" and often in the quiet of twilight I think I hear the dip of the boatman's oars as he crosses the "river of death," and the cool, damp mist from its banks arises and wets the old man's brow.

Ah, Bell Seymour! the hideous old musician so worthless in your merry sight has a turned down leaf in his folded life all your beauty and wealth could never buy. A white finger has pointed to me a country where no failing or parting comes; a country whose maker and builder is God; and I know some day, perchance in the gathering twilight, I shall pass quietly away and take my "chamber in the silent halls of death." Till then I feel—

"There's a beautiful face in the upper air,
That follows me ever and near,
With soft, sweet eyes and with raven hair,
With voiceless lips, yet with breath of prayer
I feel but cannot hear!"

A Self-Excused Murderer.

The Hartford *Courant* contains the following: Twenty-two years ago a young man in New Haven was engaged to marry a young woman there. For some reason she transferred her promise to marry, if not her affections, to another person. The first suitor, who was a respectable mechanic, disapproved of the match and declared that his rival was a disreputable person who would lead his affianced a wretched life, and that while he could surrender her himself, he would rather she should die than marry that man. Accordingly, and as he said solely to save her from the awful fate of such a degrading marriage, he killed the girl. He did not attempt to conceal his deed; he justified it, and regarded himself as the savior of the girl's happiness. He was tried for murder, and acquitted on the the ground of insanity, although he stoutly denied that he was insane, and said that he had acted upon his cool conviction of what was best for the girl, and was ready to suffer the penalty of the law for the homicide. Acquitted, he was remanded to the county jail by the court; he remained there seven or eight years, all the time protesting that he was in his right mind, and that the State should either hang him for murder or release him. He was then transferred to the State prison at Wethersfield, by what authority it does not appear, under no sentence. There he has remained until this day, in the same state of mind, apparently rational on all subjects except that he insists that he had a right to kill the girl to save her from dishonor; and that if the State thought otherwise it should have punished him as a murderer. This is the story of Willard Clarke, who has now petitioned the Assembly to remove him from the State prison to the insane asylum at Middletown.

Bazar Fashion Notes.

The Plastron princesse dress is one of the most elegant importations of the season.

The new spring woolens are soft and yielding, and though of pure wool, have scarcely more weight than the sheerest cambric.

The plain princesse dress is of seal brown silk, trimmed with plaitings and facings of lighter brown or ashes-of-roses silk.

De beges are no longer plain or merely twilled, but are imported in the stylish small figures, armures, stripes, checks, and matelasse patterns in shaded gray or brown.

Checked woolens will be worn again, but the best qualities will be finer even than pin head checks, because these very fine checks cannot be copied by domestic manufacturers.

Conspicuous among the wash goods are the pretty lawns of a generation ago, with white grounds strewn with sprigged patterns in bright colors, and a colored border for trimming.

A Battle in the Clouds.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen* says: I suppose you have heard by this time of the battle in the heavens that occurred in this county recently. Those that heard it say it was much like the Morgan fight here when it commenced, and lasted about one minute and a half. It came from the northwest. I have just talked with a man who heard it coming whirling through the trees, looked up and saw the smoke flying from it, and a large rock fell within fifty yards of him, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds. The rock was of a black mineral color. It fell about four miles below the town on Craigmyle's place. The noise was heard all over the county.

ANDREW JACKSON'S DUEL.

The Fight in which he Killed his Antagonist and was Himself Wounded.

The duel between Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson was deadly. Dickinson had alluded in public to the well known and recorded fact that one Richards had obtained a divorce from his wife on account of her "living in adultery with one Andrew Jackson." She had already been made Jackson's wife, but the offense was deadly. Jackson sent the challenge. Dickinson was the most expert marksman in Tennessee, and Jackson resolved to give him the first fire

The place appointed for the meeting was a long day's ride from Nashville. Thursday morning, before the dawn of day, Dickinson stole from the side of his young and beautiful wife and began speedily to prepare for the journey. She awoke and asked him why he was up so early. He replied that he had business in Kentucky, across the river, but it would not detain him long. On parting he kissed her with peculiar tenderness and said: "Good-bye, darling. I shall be sure to be at home to-morrow night."

He mounted his horse and repaired to the rendezvous where his second and half a dozen gay blades of Nashville were waiting to escort him on his journey. Away they rode in the highest spirits, as though it were a party of pleasure. Indeed, they made a party of pleasure of it. When they stopped for rest or refreshment, Dickinson is said to have amused the company by displaying his wonderful skill with the pistol. Once, at a distance of twenty-four feet, he fired four balls, each at the word of command, into a space that could be covered by a silver dollar. It is said that he had laid a wager of $500 that he could hit his antagonist within half an inch of a certain button on his coat.

Both parties, with their respective cavalcades, reached the vicinity of the ground appointed for the duel late in the afternoon. They secured accommodations at a couple of neighboring taverns. It is related that Jackson ate heartily at supper that night, conversing in a lively, pleasant manner, and smoked his evening pipe as usual. He retired early, and by daylight next morning the whole party was up and in the saddle. A gallop of a mile and the fording of a stream, which, owing to its swollen state, it was found necessary to swim, brought them to the ground. Dickinson and party had already arrived. The business at once proceeded. Dickinson's second won the choice of position and Jackson's the office of giving the word. "Both were perfectly collected," says Parton. "All the politeness of such occasions was very strictly and elegantly performed. Jackson was dressed in a loose frock coat, buttoned carelessly over his chest, and concealing in some degree the extreme slenderness of his figure. Dickinson was the younger and handsomer man of the two, but Jackson's tall, erect figure, and the still intensity of his demeanor, it is said, gave him a most superior and commanding air, as he stood under the tall poplars on this bright May morning, silently awaiting the moment of doom.

"Are you ready?" said Overton.

"I am ready," replied Dickinson.

"I am ready," said Jackson.

The word was given.

Dickinson raised his pistol quickly and fired. Overton, who was looking with anxiety and dread at Jackson, saw a puff of dust fly from the breast of his coat, and saw him raise his left arm and place it tightly across his breast. He is surely hit, thought Overton, and in a bad place, too; but no; he does not fall. Erect and grim as fate he stood, his teeth clenched, raising his pistol. Overton glanced at Dickinson. Annoyed at the unwonted failure of his aim, and apparently appalled at the awful figure and face before him, Dickinson had recoiled a pace or two.

"Great God!" he faltered; "have I missed him?"

"Back to the mark, sir!" shrieked Overton, with his hand upon his pistol.

Dickinson recovered his composure, stepped forward to the peg and stood with eyes averted from his antagonist.

General Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. The pistol neither snapped nor went off. He looked at the trigger and discovered that it had stopped at half-cock. He drew it back to its place and took aim a second time. He fired. Dickinson's face blanched; he reeled; his friends pushed toward him, caught him in their arms, and silently seated him on the ground, leaning against a bush. His trousers reddened. They stripped off his clothes. The blood was gushing from his side in torrents. The ball had passed through the body below the ribs. Such a wound could not but be fatal.

Jackson and his friends immediately left the field. It was found upon examination, on reaching the tavern, that he was wounded. "Dickinson's aim," says Parton, "had been perfect. He had sent the ball precisely where he supposed Jackson's heart was beating, but the thinness of his body and the looseness of his coat combining to deceive him, the ball had only broken a rib or two and raked the breast bone. It was a somewhat painful, bad looking wound, but neither severe nor dangerous."

Dickinson died that night.

In this duel it is plain to be seen, from a careful consideration of the circumstances above narrated, though the truth does not appear to have reached the apprehension of Gen. Jackson's biographer, that Dickinson was outwitted by his older and more experienced antagonist. Advantage was taken of the very fact of his being a "dead shot," and of his perfect confidence in his skill with the pistol. His avowed purpose was to shoot Jackson through the heart, and he felt absolutely sure of doing this. In what manner his object was defeated Mr. Parton unconsciously discloses. He aimed "precisely where he supposed Jackson's heart was beating, but the thinness of his body and the looseness of his coat" combined "to deceive" him. Admitting the morality of private combat as of public war, such a strategy under the circumstances cannot be regarded as unjustifiable. The late General Sam. Dale, who was intimate with Jackson, has been frequently heard to say that Dickinson's fatal mistake was in not aiming at Jackson's head instead of his heart.

Parton is in error when he states that Jackson's wound was "neither severe nor dangerous." It confined him to his room for several weeks, and it healed falsely. Twenty years after it broke out afresh, and troubled him for the remainder of his life. The pulmonary affection which finally carried him to his grave is attributed to that wound.

Jackson never exhibited the slightest compunction for the part he took in this bloody affair. He very rarely alluded to it, but when he did it was always with perfect complacency. It is told of him that a gentleman was once examining his duelling pistols. Taking up one of them the general quietly remarked: "That is the pistol with which I killed Mr. Dickinson."

A tramp in the last stages of looped and windowed raggedness was heard to mutter to a companion in New York a few days since, as a poodle in a sealskin sack trotted proudly by them on Broadway: "Well, I'm blowed if they won't put a point lace collar on that pup next, and hang a stone cameo locket on his gold neck chain."

Pidget's Naughtiness.

After tea the minister called with his wife, a lively, pleasant lady, who insisted upon seeing the younger members of the family. Susie, who was rather diffident, sat very quietly in a corner, but Pidget appeared quite at her ease, and her "cute" replies to the lady's funny questions were regarded as evidence of surprising smartness by her admiring brothers and sisters. But how did the blood seem suddenly to freeze in Johnny's veins as Pidget, springing into the minister's lap, remarked with gravity:

"Your clothes are all tared up."

"Are they?" inquired that gentleman, smiling.

"You're a fool," replied Pidget, good naturedly.

"Pidget," said mamma, in a very severe tone.

But the spirit of mischief seemed to have taken possession of the little lady, and she refused to be controlled. "You're two fools!" she cried, merrily. "You're free, four, ten, six fools!"

"Pidget," said Horace, sternly, "if you can't behave yourself, you'd better go to bed."

Poor Pidget! In all her short life she had never before been spoken to in such a tone. She glanced pitifully at Horace. His face was forbidden, almost angry. Susie looked positively horror stricken, and Johnny, who recognized in himself the unwitting cause of the trouble, sat with downcast eyes and crimson cheeks. The child gazed for a moment into the silent, reproachful faces. The sight was too much for the tender little heart. "I—don't—love—none—of—you," she sobbed, throwing herself into her mother's arms. "I—don't—love—the—min'ster, nor—nobody. I want—to—go—to—bed."

Horace took her up, his anger melting away like morning mist, as he held his wee sister in his arms.

"Poor pussy cat," said he, tenderly; "brother was too bad to scold her. She didn't mean to, did she?"

"No. Didn't mean to what?" asked Pidget, innocently.

"She doesn't even know what she has done," said Horace to himself, "she is such a little goose. 'Twon't do to say all sorts of things before her. We shall have to look out;" and he kissed the rosy, quivering lips.

Johnny, meanwhile was suffering small agonies below stairs. He could not bear to have Pidget blamed for what he knew was, in a great measure, his own fault. He would like to tell the minister so, but his bashful little tongue refused to perform the office. Once, twice, he essayed to speak, but in vain. The guests had risen to go, but lingered for the last few pleasant words. Johnny felt that his chance was slipping from him. It must be now or never.

"Twasn't her fault, 'twas mine."

"What do you mean, my son?" asked his mother, surprised at such an outburst.

"Why, Pidget; I called her an April fool this morning. You know she didn't know any better."

I am sure the minister understood just what he meant. As for his wife she looked with a new interest into the blushing, boyish face, and then, greatly to his surprise, and somewhat, I think, to her own, she stooped and kissed him.

A Hard Winter on the Plains.

The stock men on the Laramie plains, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, are passing through the hardest winter known since the settlement of that country. The basin, which is bounded on the northeast by the Black Hills, on the southeast by the main range of the Rockies, and on the southwest by the Wasatch mountains, has long been regarded as one of the richest pasture regions of the continent. The grass of the numerous valleys is so nutritious and the range so wide that the stock ordinarily live the year round without hay or grain. The present winter, however, has been remarkably severe. The snow covers the whole valley to the depth of two feet, and in some places it is three feet deep. Cattle are dying by thousands from exposure and starvation, and the sheep are not much better off. The horses will likely get through the winter; they have sense enough to paw the snow away with their feet and get down to the bunch grass, and so manage to pick up a living. The horned cattle, standing in the snow belly deep, make no exertion to help themselves. Stock owners have prospected for hundreds of miles to the north and south for open pasture, but the snow holds the entire valley in its embrace. Hay shipped from the East or West would cost as much for transportation as the cattle are worth; so nothing can be done but wait until sunshine or showers dissolve the snow. It is estimated that there are two hundred thousand head of cattle, four hundred thousand sheep and about fifty thousand horses in the section of Wyoming Territory above described. About fifty thousand head of cattle were driven down from Montana to winter on the Laramie plains.

How Petroleum is Formed.

The formation of petroleum has been explained by Mr. H. Byasson upon experimental grounds, as follows: If a mixture of vapor of water, carbonic acid and sulphureted hydrogen be made to act upon iron heated to a white heat in an iron tube, a certain quantity of liquid carburets will be formed. This mixture of carburets is comparable to petroleum. The formation of petroleum can thus be naturally explained by the action of chemical forces. The water of the sea, penetrating into the cavities of the terrestial crust, carries with it numerous materials, and especially marine limestone. If the subterranean cavity permits these new products to penetrate to a depth where the temperature is sufficiently high, in contact with metallic substances, such as iron or its sulphurets, we have a formation of carburets. These bodies will form part of the gases whose expansive force causes earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. Petroleum is always found in the neighborhood of volcanic regions or a long mountain chain. In general it will be modified in its properties by causes acting after its formation, such as partial distillation, etc. Petroleum deposits will always be accompanied by salt water or rock salt. Often, and especially where the deposit is among hard and compact rocks, it will be accompanied by gas, such as hydrogen, sulphureted hydrogen, carbonic acid, etc.

Life in a London Workhouse.

"I works in the laundry at the workhouse from nine o'clock until five every day, and sometimes I feels the want of something," was the defense of a poor old woman to the charge of having been found "drunk and incapable" in the public streets. She was an inmate of St. Giles' workhouse, and is over eighty-two years of age.

If in that workhouse, which is filled with plenty of younger and able bodied persons, this poor old creature, who has exceeded by thirteen long years the allotted span, is made to work in the laundry for eight hours a day, all we can say is that it is simply monstrous. Our workhouses were not intended to be slave-yards. The test of labor was never intended to be applied to octogenarians. We trust that the guardians of St. Giles will afford some explanation of this. It is due to the public.—*London Examiner.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Steaming Food For Stock.

A. C. Wales, a farmer of Stark county, Ohio, who has experimented extensively in feeding sheep, wrote the American Farmer's club, that he selected three hundred ewes and divided them into two lots of equal numbers, and as nearly equal in size, weight, age and condition as he could get them. One lot of one hundred and fifty was placed in one shed and received liberal rations of clover, hay and sheaf oats. The other lot of one hundred and fifty was placed in a neighboring shed, and fed twice a day with steamed corn fodder, cut to three-quarters of an inch in length, mixed with two bushels of bran, and wet down with boiler water—at the rate of one bushel of the mixed feed to ten sheep. Before beginning each lot was weighed on a set of stock scales conveniently near, and thereafter were weighed twice a week. Each lot received the same care in watering, bedding, exercise, protection against storms, etc. The experiments were continued over a period of eight weeks. The records of the details were so satisfactory as to seem to warrant the purchase of an engine and boiler, and the putting up of tanks and conveniences on a scale adequate to the wants of the flock. Since then Mr. Wales has fed this feed almost exclusively. Last winter, owing to the failure of the hay crop, he kept over his entire stock, consisting of twenty horses, about twenty head of cattle, and between 1,600 and 1,700 sheep, without a pound of hay, and they came into spring in better condition than they have ever done on dry feed. The sheet anchor of steam feeding, he believes, is the fodder of sowed corn, of which he cut and cured five hundred tons last summer, from eighty acres of upland clay soil. At the present time he is feeding 2,250 sheep and lambs on steamed food; their daily ration is 3,400 pounds of fodder corn, 500 pounds of bran and twelve bushels of corn. One flock of one hundred and fifty ewes weighed, gained three pounds per head in eight days. In regard to the cost of steaming, he says: The stock now being fed requires about three tons of dry feed per day. The cutting is done by a No. 6 Cummins cutter, and it is so arranged that the cut feed as it falls from the cutting machine is carried to and placed in the tanks, wet up with the necessary quantity of water, and mixed with bran or meal by machinery—so that when the cutting is done the feed is ready for the steam. Three men in an hour and a half can cut the three tons. With the present boiler capacity it takes one man four hours more to steam it. The cost of fuel for cutting, mixing, pumping water, etc., is about five cents per ton of dry feed. The cut feed is much more easily and rapidly distributed to the animals than long feed. It is shoveled from the tanks down into wagons with side boards that stand below the bottoms of the tanks, and carried to the sheep folds. The racks are made to accommodate twenty sheep, and this number is found to need about two bushels of cut feed. The feeder has two two-bushel baskets. While he is carrying out to the racks the boy fills the other. In this way a man and a boy can feed and care for 1,500 sheep. The fodder is eaten up clean, a few joints and soiled pieces only being left, but not one per cent. is wasted. All the advantages claimed for feeding steamed food to cattle and horses—the economy of feed, the increased health, thrift and comfort of the animals—are found in an equal degree in the feeding of sheep. The effect is shown in the wool, which is of a length, clearness, style, and particularly strength of staple rarely found on sheep wintered on dry feed. There is no jar or tender place in the wool, indicating the point in the growth of the fiber where the sheep changed from green to dry feed. All the wool buyers observed this; and the wool, it is believed, commanded a higher price that any other clip bought from first hands in this or any of the adjoining counties. It is not claimed that the steaming of feed adds to its nutritive elements. But as the pulverization and stirring of the soil promote the growth of plants by making the plant food more accessible to the plants, so the steaming of feed makes it at once more palatable and more readily digested and assimilated by the animals, and performs the same office for their food that cooking does for the human family.

Medical Notes.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Soak a piece of linen rag in linseed oil, suspend it from the tongs over a saucer, and ignite the lower end; the oil which drops from it, while consuming, should be applied, when cold, with a feather, to the burn or scald. If kept in a bottle well corked, it loses none of its efficacy.

MARSHMALLOWS (SYRUP OF).—1. Fresh roots, one pound; water, one gallon; boil to one-half; press out the liquor; let it settle; add white sugar, four pounds; and boil down to six pounds altogether. 2. Fresh roots, one pound; water, five quarts; boil to one-half; add four pounds of sugar, boil again to the consistence of a syrup. Used for tickling coughs.

LOOSE TEETH.—When the front teeth become loose without any apparent cause, a diseased state of the gums may be apprehended. Sometimes the teeth may be set firm again by washing out the mouth, three or four mornings running, with a tincture of myrrh, about a teaspoonful in a third of a tumbler of water. But if this will not succeed, use the following for a month wash: Infusion of roses, six ounces; borax, one ounce; honey of roses, one ounce.

BAD COLD.—A correspondent writes: "I append two remedies for a cold, leaving the reader to take his choice. 1. As soon as you find that you have an attack of cold, abstain from swallowing anything that is liquid. You may eat ordinary food, but you must not drink anything. Keep this up for sixteen hours and your cold will be very slight; for twenty hours and you will be comparatively well. The first drink of water you take, will teach you how good water is. 2. The first night after you take cold, take a dose of aperient medicine and rub well, night and morning, with a damp towel.

The Canada Thistle.

The Canada thistle should be allowed, a member of the American Farmers' club thought, to attain nearly their full growth, so that they would have drawn largely upon the vitality of their roots before the attempt is made to effect their destruction. At this stage it should have the tops cut off and burned to prevent the seeds from ripening, and the remainder either plowed or spaded under the surface. As soon as the plant shows itself above the ground again repeat the plowing or spading, and continue this treatment throughout the season until the plant fails at last to appear. On ground newly cleared these thistles are very liable to come up thickly. In this case it was advised to sow grass seed thickly and mow the crop when both grass and thistles are in bloom, and the latter will rapidly decrease with each successive mowing.

Rolling the Lands.

By the use of rollers land can be made compact cheaper than in any other manner, and if our farmers would use this implement more on their wheat fields, the result could scarcely fail to be satisfactory. The land may be rolled at the time of sowing the seed, then again in the spring, the latter pressing the roots into the earth and making the soil firm about them, thereby preventing exposure to light and air, followed by injury from drying. But the most singular effect of this spring rolling of wheat has been observed where it had made a very rank growth, giving promise of over luxuriance, which is quite certain to be followed by lodging or falling down before the grain is ripe. In such instances it has been observed that solidifying the surface checks the growth of the straw, and at the same time greatly increases the yield of the grain. It costs but a trifle to test this theory of solidification, or "root-resistant" theory, by applying the roller to wheat in the fall and spring. In all the prairie regions, and where wheat is liable to "heave out" and winter kill, we are certain that the farm roller can be used with great benefit.

Let the Moles Live.

The chairman of the American Farmer's club read the following paragraph in defense of moles, which are so often denounced for the damage they are said to do to growing crops: In some parts of Belgium an attempt has been made to exturpate moles. These little animals, though they have faults, possess at the same time many recommendations. At one of the elegant chateaus in the country, surrounded by a park, adorned by magnificent lawns, men were employed to catch and kill the moles. After a time they all disappeared and died. The grass of the lawns soon withered. The cause of the mischief was a small white worm, which had previously been kept down by the moles. The proprietor was obliged to stock his place with a fresh supply of moles, after which the lawns flourished as formerly.

Good Yeast.

Take twelve large potatoes, wash them well, and put them on in a gallon of water, with a handful of hops when the potatoes are nearly done. Let all boil together until the potatoes are cooked. Take them up, peel, and mash them well; then strain the water upon them, and add one teacupful of sugar (white preferred) and one of salt. Two cupfuls of sweet yeast to start fermentation. Set it near the fire until it begins to work, and then put it into bottles. Cork, and set them in a cool place. You should put water enough when done boiling to make a gallon of yeast. Do not use a particle of flour in making this yeast. It will not bubble and ferment as much as common yeast, but is lively nevertheless. You must remember to use less salt than usual in making up the bread.

A Rich Shoemaker.

In the taxables of Brooklyn, says a local paper, appears the name of a German whose annual payments for taxes exceed those of many of the so-called princely merchants who live on the Heights. He pays taxes yearly upon real and personal property assessed at $250,000, but worth probably double that amount. Yet this man works hard at the bench every day, and if he spends a dollar in recreation for his wife and children on Sunday he thinks it is a big thing. He has no help, but works for a few customers, doing all their work and caring nothing about any of them. If they are displeased with his way of doing things he simply says they can take their work elsewhere, and he sorely tries their patience by his habit of disappointing his customers as to time. This man collects his own rents, builds two or three new houses every year, and from his frugal habits promises, if his life is long spared, to be one of the wealthiest of all the Brooklynites. His yearly income from real estate is not less than $15,000 per annum, but he regards idleness as a sin, and works away every day upon boots and shoes as regularly as if his bread and butter were in jeopardy.

Fashions in Spring Silks.

Importations of spring silks will be smaller than they have been for years.

Very small checks and very fine hair stripes will be chosen for summer silks.

The new self-colored gros grains have the soft cashmere finish, with demi-lustre, and medium reps, neither very heavy, like poplin, nor too small, as in taffeta.

The colors of silks that predominate are blue, brown, dark steel, and smoke shades. Of brown shades, seal brown will remain in favor.

The same soft cashmere finish seen on colored silks is liked for black gros grains, and the medium grain is also chosen.

The smallest armure figures will be probably the first choice for the silks that are used as parts of costumes in combination with gros grain.

The soft yielding silks in broceded or damask designs are largely imported in very light qualities, scarcely heavier than the plaid Louisines so long in vogue.

Evening silks are brocaded in all the designs just noted, and are accompanied by gros grains of similar shades.—*Bazar.*

Two Odd Dreams.

An exchange tells a story of a gentleman who, on going to bed, lost a collar button, which on coming detached rolled to a distant corner of the room. He searched for it about ten minutes, and then gave it up for lost. In the night he dreamed that he found it under the washstand, and on waking up found it in that spot. This isn't half so odd as the case of a man who lost a valuable horse, and before going to bed ate a Welsh rarebit. He dreamed his horse was in a village church fifteen miles away, and was quietly consuming the hair in the pew cushions, having left the buggy on the pulpit steps. When he awoke next morning he found that in reality a neighbor's boy had found the horse and vehicle and had put it up in a livery stable until he could claim a reward.

Poultry Keeping for Boys.

The true citizen is he who realizes and assumes the duties and responsibilities of life. The more such citizens we have, the better for the State and the nation. Hence, the early training of our boys to habits of industry and frugality is a matter worthy of our constant attention. For we should bear in mind not only that "the boy is father to the man," but also that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop." Anything that induces carefulness, regularity and thoughtfulness is a valuable educator of youth.

Time's Changes.

"Three hundred years ago," says the Burlington *Hawkeye*, "forks were unknown in England, and a man could scoop up all the green peas he could carry on the flat of his knife and shovel them into his mouth without having his wife stamp on his corns or nudge his elbow and spill the peas all over where his napkin ought to be and never is, and say, in a hoarse, reproachful whisper: 'Why, Bartholomew!'"

The effect of a border drama on the boys in the gallery of a theater is described in the Philadelphia *Times*: When at last the curtain drops on a scene brilliant with red fire and stifling with saltpeter, the hero standing amid the ruins of the Sioux nation with his "gurrul" on his breast and the American flag waving over their heads, they don't care if the whole world were to black their own shoes and stop buying the daily papers.

A Murderer's Wife.

A short dispatch stating that John Y. Kiere, indicted at Hudson, along with his wife Eleanor, for the killing of Charles H. Hermance, had been found guilty of murder in the second degree, while the woman charged with complicity in the crime was acquitted, deserves a few words of explanation. The history of the murder and the prosecution reveals an instance of the devotion of a degraded woman for a degraded man such as has seldom been paralleled in fact or fiction. To get at the heart of the story it is necessary to relate the unsavory episode that led to the commission of the crime. Kiere and his wife kept a house of ill-repute in Hudson, and at the time of the murder they had in their place the runaway wife of a young fellow named Giles Spaulding. She was a mere girl of fifteen who, after a few months of unhappy married life with a mere boy of twenty-one, had left him and taken refuge in this den of infamy. Spaulding, who seems to be a pretty poor specimen of manhood, yearned for her companionship, and determined to make an effort to recover the fugitive. He communicated his design to a female friend, who consented to go with him to Kiere's house, and on their way they met Charles H. Hermance, whom they pressed to accompany them. They paid two visits to the place, failing to get admittance on the first occasion. At the second call, which took place about midnight, Hermance went to the door and knocked, while his companions remained in the background. They saw the door opened and heard a few words exchanged; a shot was then fired and Hermance reeled down the steps and fell back on the pavement stone dead. The bullet had gone through his heart.

Mr and Mrs. Kiere, with Annie Spaulding, the cause of the quarrel, and two girls of bad character who belonged to the house, were arrested. It was at once discovered that Kiere and his wife had gone to the door to answer the knock, and the woman seeing that either one of them would be made responsible for the murder resolved to answer for the terrible deed herself. She made a confession next morning, stating that she had shot Hermance, and she afterward swore to the statement in giving testimony before the coroner's jury, evidently considering the old doctrine that the husband is answerable for the acts of his wife done in his presence a nullity, and hoping to save him by sacrificing herself. It was proved, however, by the girls who were in the house, that Kiere went to the door with a revolver in his hand, and returned still holding it, while his wife only carried that truly feminine weapon, a stove lifter. It was shown also that Kiere was a bloodthirsty scoundrel, who had already killed two men, wounded three others, and served a term in State prison. Man and wife were indicted and tried together for the murder of Hermance, he stoutly maintaining his innocence and she stoutly asserting her guilt. One would think that a jury could not hesitate long in deciding the question, but it took twelve good and true citizens of Hudson seventeen hours to determine whether the man who kept a house of prostitution, harbored a runaway wife, went to the door with a revolver in his hand to answer the knock of the fugitive's friend seeking to bring about her reconciliation with her husband, and shot down that mediator in cold blood, was guilty of murder in the first or second degree.

We shall only say by way of criticism that it is a mercy that a jury which, after such deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, had common sense enough to acquit the murderer's innocent wife. They did so, however; and for the first time during the trial she broke down when listening as a free woman to the judge condemning her husband to imprisonment for life. The curious spectacle of such devotion so moved the judge that he said in sentencing Kiere: "Your wife, who was indicted with you, has, by her conduct and her evidence, exhibited an amount of affection for you which has been the wonder, as it has excited the admiration of this whole community. That she should be willing to sacrifice herself either from her own volition or at your suggestion and entreaty, to spare your life, to save you from incarceration in a felon's cell, by taking upon herself the whole responsibility of the crime and exonerating you from all participation therein, furnishes an evidence of womanly heorism and devotion seldom if ever witnessed before. As we contemplate it we can almost forgive her for deliberately swearing to an untruth in order to carry out this object and purpose. But truth is mighty and will prevail. The story was too unreasonable and improbable to be credited by honest and intelligent men." Such comment from such a source render it unnecessary for us to add any interpretation to the story which we have told, and we can only conclude with the platitude borrowed from Mr. Squeers, that human nature is a rum thing.—*New York World.*

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever being very prevalent this season, the Boston board of health has issued a special circular in regard to the disease, from which we abridge some facts and sugg

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 15., 1877.

Mr. Key, Hayes' Post Master General, led a Confederate regiment during the late war, and was a Democratic Senator appointed to fill Andrew Johnson's vacancy; but at the late session of Congress he was the first to make a speech from the Democratic side looking to Southern pacification through conciliation of and co-operation with the incoming Republican administration.

Both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 23d of March and reassemble on the first Tuesday of January next year.

The Senate has about two hundred and the House about five hundred bills on file, a large number being intended to modify or repeal existing general laws in order to meet special cases. The loss of many of these bills will be likely to benefit the State. It is utterly useless to send any new bills to Harrisburg. An effort was made by Mr. Jackson (Mercer) to allow bills not disposed of this session to be carried over to next year, but failed.

For doing nothing, this legislature was a perfect success.

Mr. Hayes, who was not elected, in his inaugural recommends a constitutional amendment fixing the presidential term at six years, and forbidding a re-election. If the Reporter had been consulted, it would have suggested that he also recommend an amendment to prevent any one *not elected* to have even one term.

The Pennsylvania radical pressure to have Don Cameron retained as Sec'y of War, has come to nothing. The Camerons get nothing—Pennsylvania breeches find no lodgment in a cabinet chair. Simon can now pout, and Don hang his snout, and daddy and son can swear that Hayes has queer ways.

It was Don who forced Hayes' nomination at Cincinnati and now Richard Thompson, of Terre Haut is Sec'y of War. The Camerons by this time may think, like a great many others, that Hayes is a fraud after all.

Chicago may still be considered as porkopolis or hog-town, as the following figures show: Total summer packing, 1,315,402; average weight, 189.79; number of hogs packed regular season, 1,602,633; average weight 216.17. Total summer and winter packing, 2,918,085, against 2,320,846 for 1875-76.

A writer in the Morning Patriot recommends Hon. Chas. Mayer, of this judicial district, for Supreme Judge. A purer and abler judge could not be found. In this district he has the confidence of men of all parties, and he would receive an almost unanimous vote.

We stated in last week's Reporter that the democratic column in the senate was fast growing to the size of the radical column, and may soon be a head higher. A World correspondent of S, says that the democratic column has not stood so high in the United States senate for seventeen years as it stood to-day. It cast thirty-four votes against thirty-nine republican votes, requiring only a change of three from the latter side to destroy its political majority. If two senators from Louisiana and one from South Carolina are secured to the democrats, the republicans will have but two majority in the body, and it is quite sure that they cannot maintain more than three if South Carolina is given to them.

For all practical party purposes, however, their majority is gone now, as was shown in the vote yesterday referring the Louisiana case, and as will be shown hereafter in questions arising out of the present complications. An examination of the list of republican senators who go out with the Forty-fifth congress shows unmistakably that after the 4th of March, 1879, the senate will be democratic.

A set of thieves stole some goods and brought it to their chief to receive their reward. The chief accepted the stolen goods, and then kicked the thieves out of the back door. This don't have reference to the Mortons, Camerons, and Chandlers, who stole the presidency, which they brought to their chief Hayes, who accepted it, and then refused to give them the expected offices as their reward.

Hayes has turned upon the leaders of his party and they are turning upon him. In another column of this issue of the Reporter will be found a sketch of the reception Hayes' cabinet appointments and his southern policy met with on the first and second days of his administration. Scripture says there is no rest for the wicked.

HISTORY REPEATED.

History does repeat itself. In the Joe Ritner campaign Peg Beaty and the Stonebreakers were called into requisition by the enemies of the democracy. In the Hayes campaign Eliza Pinkston and Madison Wells were invented. *Then* an election was to be treated as if not held, now an election *was* treated as if not held.

Peg Beaty and Eliza Pinkston, let these be the female gods of the modern Baalim who stole the Presidency.

BLAINE AGAINST HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

Hayes' send off is not at all a pleasant one. He evidently will not be allowed to enjoy the fraud by the fellows who committed it. Blaine, Morton, and other radical chiefs are on the war path against Hayes' southern policy and are doing their best to bulldoze him out of it. Blaine raved the second day of the session, and on next day spoke again.

The sensation of his speech was his reading a telegram from Chamberlain of South Carolina to Corbin, who is claiming a seat in the Senate, in which Chamberlain states he had received through a private messenger a letter from Stanley Matthews and Evarts urging him to step down and out, so as to give place to the Hampton Government and "yield up his rights for the good of the country." This expressed the secret tactics of Hayes' advisers, and gave Blaine an opportunity for the most scathing denunciation of Matthews and Evarts. It could be seen at a glance he was carrying the Republican Senators with him. His close was emphatic and threatening, declaring as long as he had strength to move or speak, he would not abate a jot of earnestness in the cause he had espoused. At one point of his speech he said he threw down the gage of battle to any friend or defender of Evarts and Matthews, and dared him to take it up. This was understood to mean Hayes just as much as Evarts.

Election for and against a poor house on Saturday, April 21. next.

HAYES' CABINET.

Secretary of State—William M. Evarts of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—George W. McCrary of Iowa.

Secretary of the Navy—Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana.

Postmaster General—David M. Key, of Tennessee.

Attorney General—Charles Devins, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

The Pittsburg Post remarks: The appointment of Evarts is simply the old way to pay new debts made familiar to the people by Grant. It is Mr. Evarts' contingent fee for professional services rendered before the High-joints, in maintaining the great principle that the only thing sacred in our Government is forgery and fraud when tricked out in legal form and phrase.

John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury invented Hayes as a Presidential candidate in 1875, and he has his reward. Sherman is cold blooded and selfish, and ranks next to Morton in his contempt of consistency.

The appointment of Carl Schurz is also the discharge of a personal debt. It is the price paid for the repudiation of the Fifth avenue conference and subsequent service on the stump among the Germans. The Interior department, to which Schurz is named, is the most corrupt branch of the government. What he will make out of it is in the future.

Ex-Senator Key, of Tennessee, appointed Postmaster-General, voted for Tilden and has been a Democrat all his life. If this is a sop thrown to conciliate the foar and a half million of Democrats who voted against Hayes and elected Tilden, we don't think its effect will be visible to the most microscopic vision. It is an insult rather than a compliment.

Judge McCrary of Iowa, Secretary of War, is a Congressman of considerable experience, and one of the three or four leading Republicans of the last House. Putting a civilian in the War office, Hayes took a military man for his law adviser, in General Devins of Boston, who rose to be a division commander in the army of the Potomac.

Last and least, comes "Dick" Thompson, a Hoosier politician, who is appointed Secretary of the Navy to represent Governor Morton's interests in the Cabinet.

It is confidently reported that senator Cameron spoke and voted against the confirmation of Sherman in executive session. Why one big scamp should oppose a brother rascal who had a leading hand in stealing the presidency may puzzle some old women, but there is not always honor among thieves—at least not this time.

The President has decided not to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench at present. Among the names which have been pressed upon him are those of Circuit Judge Dillon and Drummond, and Caldwell, of Arkansas; Scott, of West Virginia; Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and ex-Secretary Bristow. He delays filling the appointment after a consultation with the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General, and will not select ex-Secretary Bristow, owing to assurances that he could not be confirmed by the Senate.

And the reason why the senate would refuse to confirm Bristow is because he was the only true man in Grant's cabinet and prosecuted the whisky thieves, for which he had to leave the cabinet.

Even Grant does not take a great liking to the cabinet of Fraudulent Hayes. Last week it was said in Washington that the feeling among Republicans against the greater part of the new Cabinet is best shown in the conduct of ex-President Grant, who busied himself in the retiring-rooms of the Senate in talking to Senators against the confirmation of Schurz; while General Butler was more openly on the floor of the chamber, denouncing to Mr. Conkling and others the appointment of Mr. Devens. The feeling of the Camerons has taken the form of real grief. Young Don has abandoned his impudent airs, and the old gentleman has not worn so troubled a look these many days.

The people of Monticello, N. Y., like people generally all through the country seem to have lost all regard for the U. S. Supreme judges, the S, who disgraced themselves in putting the cap sheaf on the late presidential theft, by ruling "that no evidence of fraud be received." The people of Monticello showed their indignation on 6 by hanging the judges in effigy. A telegram gives the following account of it: Justice Miller, Strong and Bradley were hanged in effigy in the park in front of the Court House. Strong was hanged on the right, Bradley in the centre and Miller on the left. The inscription on the placard attached to Justice Strong was "I want God in the Constitution;" that on Justices Miller, 'Throw conscience to the devil, fraud reigns supreme;" and that on Bradley, "No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud;" "I am crucified between two thieves."

There will be a Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General and State Treasurer to elect next November.

There is a bill before the legislature requiring engineers of twenty horse power engines to take out license before they can be permitted to follow their avocation. Such a law may have a good effect and prevent many accidents from explosion by steam boilers, because their management is too often entrusted to men who know nothing about them, or the principles of steam. It is thought by many that the law should apply to smaller engines, because one of ten horse power will often produce disastrous results, and occasion great havoc, if not properly managed.

According to an official statement of the Servian War Minister, the Servians lost 8,000 killed and 20,000 wounded during the late war.

R. L. Rolland, the Chambersburg bank robber, was sentenced Monday morning to eight years' separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. The trial for jail, breaking was proceeded with all day Monday, and in the evening the jury retired and found the prisoner guilty. He has not been sentenced yet. He will now be tried for grand larceny.

The most prominent candidates for Sherman's place in the Senate are Stanley Matthews, Congressman Garfield, ex-Gov. Noyes, Judge Taft, Aaran F. Perry, Samuel Shellabarger. The real fight, however, is practically narrowed down to Matthews and Garfield, and the chances are in Matthews favor.

It is announced that the First National bank of Northumberland will close up its business there being no profit in it.

The oil country appears to be overstocked with laborers. The Edenburg Herald says about one person in fifteen seeking employment at that point gets it.

—Schurz and Key owed their confirmation to the votes of democratic senators. Verily Hayes is stabbed in his own house.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF OIL.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MCKEAN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Bradford, McKean County, Pa., March 2.—The recent discovery of petroleum as far north as this town, in opposition to the stubbornly-maintained theory of geologists and experts has been followed by an excitement exceeding that of the early days of petroleum discovery in this State. McKean County borders on the counties of Allegheny and Cattaraugus in New York State and lies northeast of the great original oil territory. That portion of it in which the new oil belt has been pierced lies in the valley of the Tunungwant Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny River. It is about two miles wide and extends northeasterly into Cattaraugus County, and the indications are that it continues as far as Cuba, in Allegheny County, then follows the Allegheny Valley for miles westward. The "Tuna" Valley, as they call it, has now nearly four hundred producing wells, and hundreds of wells are in course of drilling. Geologists have always insisted that the strata of oil-bearing sand rock could not be found in New York State, but that theory has a most effective refutation in the fact that at Limestone, Cattaraugus County, the richest of veins have been "struck."

Fourteen years ago Job Moses who had made a fortune in patent medicines came from Rochester into the valley, and after prospecting along its streams became satisfied that they flowed through a rich oil district. He settled at Limestone, and obtaining control of large tracts of land, put down several wells. He found indications of oil, but no oil. In spite of the derision of his neighbors, and the positive declarations of geologists and experts that he was wasting his money, he continued his tests until his means were exhausted. His great faith in the existence of oil in the region, however, had induced other capitalists to investigate and two years ago the "sand" was found, and oil flowed in abundance. Within the past sixteen months not less than $10,000,000 have been invested within a circuit of twenty miles. Land that two years ago would have been dear at any price now sells at $1,000 an acre. Within a distance of four miles three flourishing towns have sprung into existence, and the town of Bradford, forming of consisting of a lumberman's tavern and a few scattered farm-houses, now has 3,500 inhabitants.

It is a singular fact that while the early operator in the Bradford region could not strike anything but "dry holes," the present drilling is followed by the reverse. Out of the hundreds of wells put down not half a dozen have proved failures. At Olean and other points in Cattaraugus County, and as far into Allegany as Cuba, wells are being sunk. The oil of the Bradford district is found at a greater depth than in the old region. Some wells are as deep as 1,400 feet, but the average depth is 1,100. The "second sand" of Bradford is the third, or oil-bearing sand, of the lower districts. Wells that were drilled by the first operators in the valley to the depth of the "holes" in the original territory, and then abandoned, have been drilled deeper and the oil-rock found. Another peculiarity of the Bradford wells is that none of them are what they call large-producing, the average being about ten barrels a day. This fact, instead of being a detriment, as the people in the lower regions affirm, is claimed to be an advantage by the Bradford operators. They argue that the territory being large and the wells small the danger of exhaustion is much less than it is is in the lower territory where the oil areas are small and the wells large producers.

THE CABINET CONFIRMED BY AN ALMOST UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Washington, March 10.—The senate foreign relations committee, at a meeting today, which was attended by all its members, except Senator Conkling, decided to report in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Evarts as secretary of State, and the committee on post offices and post roads also authorized a favorable report on the nomination of Mr. Key to be postmaster General.

As soon as the senate went into executive session to-day the various cabinet nominations were in turn reported back from the committees, accompanied in each case with a unanimous recommendation for confirmation. A motion was then made to take up the nomination of David M. Key, as postmaster general, for immediate action. A single objection would have prevented action upon it by the senate to-day, but no objection was interposed. A vote upon the question of confirming it was taken by yeas and nays and resulted—yeas 54, nays 2, the negative votes being cast by democrats.

The vote seemed to be regarded as a test of the strength of the opposition to the remaining nominations, and no further opposition was made against any of them beyond a demand for a roll call in the cases of Messrs. Schurz and Evarts.

The vote on Mr. Schurz' nomination was 44 for confirmation and 2 against it.

The vote on Mr. Evarts' nomination was about the same, quite a number of senators on both sides having abstained from voting, and the few negative votes in each instance being cast by democrats. Senator Cameron (Pa.), voted for Evarts, Schurz and Key. He remarked that his vote for Mr. Evarts was under what he regarded as the instructions of his committee (on foreign relations) which had instructed him to report it favorably. Mr. Conkling refrained from voting on this nomination. The nominations of George W. McCrary, to be secretary of war; Richard W. Thompson, to be secretary of the navy, and Charles Devins, to be attorney general, were confirmed without a roll call or even a division of the senate in either case.

The news of the confirmation of the members of the cabinet was received at the White House and at the executive departments almost as soon as the action of the Senate was taken and elicited very satisfactory expressions. Mr. Hayes simply said that he was very glad of the prompt action.

WHITHER SOME OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE'S STOCKHOLDERS MONEY WENT.

In the investigation into the Continental Life Insurance Company's affairs was continued yesterday. The books and nearly every paper relating to the financial transactions of the company have been scratched and interlined. One document produced by Mr. Scribner, purporting to be a transfer of certain dividends to R. C. Frost on stock that he formerly held in the company, had the signature affixed in a different kind of ink from that in which the body of the instrument was written. Mr G. Hilton Scribner, having been asked why he transferred his 215 shares to R. C. Frost, replied that his 110 shares were purchased by Scribner at the request of R. C. Frost in order to throw the control of the company into the hands of the now fugitive officers. For this service Scribner received, in the shape of a loan, $10,674, which amount was ultimately assumed by R. C. Frost. The other 105 shares were subsequently purchased by Mr. Frost, who paid Scribner something over $17,000 for them. One of Scribner's perquisites, according to his own testimony, was a salary of $3,000 a year as auditor, although he frankly acknowledged that he never audited any of the accounts. Another perquisite was a 5 per cent. dividend over and above the published 7 per cent given to him by the individual check of Luther W. Frost. Still another gilded morsel was a check for $5,000, presumedly given for examining the title to the property on which the company's edifice stands. He acknowledged that he received $5,000, but the entry on the books is $8,000.

Wm. F. Speakman, of Oakdale, Mass. was arrested while killing his wife who was rescued. The dead body of his sister, seventy years old, was found in the wood shed; the head and body almost cut to pieces. Speakman is a mill operative and was insane from liquor for a several days, and was drunk when the murder was committed.

THE CABINET ANNOUNCED

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN THE SENATE ASTONISHED AND ANGRY AT THE SELECTIONS.

The President Snubbed and the Rejection of the Nominations Not Improbable.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

Washington, March 7.—The new Cabinet of President Hayes was precipitated into the Senate this afternoon and met with a reception as curt as it was contemptuous. For the first time in the history of the Government the uniform rule of courtesy, which is as strongly engrafted as the standing rules of the Senate, was ignored and a member of the body who was named as a Cabinet Minister was objected to with the rest of his associates and laid over till to-morrow, when the committees will be appointed for the session and such of the nominations as do not meet with possibly a better fate will be referred. Mr. Blaine's objection in executive session prevented their consideration to-day. If he had failed to make it, however, there were half a dozen others who were ready to take that or any other permissible way to show the indignation of the Republican party over the composition of this Cabinet, and the desire as well that at least three of its members may be thrown back into the White House from whence they come. Republicans could be heard in the corridors of the Senate this afternoon and at the hotels this evening denouncing in bitter terms the new Administration as now completed, and deploring at the same time that its head had ever been declared elected. Coming upon the heels of the new Southern policy, their hatred is so intensified that there is now no prospect of staying the open and declared revolt. Messrs. Evarts, Key and Schurz are spoken of as "anti-Republicans," "Greeley men," &c., while the latter is specially singled out for the most violent form of party and personal abuse. It is denied that he represents anybody, that he is a Republican, that he has a local habitation and a name, that in fact he is anything more than a Bohemian adventurer or a Hessian, who as Senator Morton has it, "will stand by the party which will pay him the largest price for his speeches in the canvass." The feeling against Mr. Evarts abates a little on his personal character but is quite as severe on his political record. Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, is spoken of as an old fossil, thrown as a sop to Mr. Morton at the last moment, who passed the vigor of public life over twenty years ago. Charles Devens, who is named as Attorney-General, was as much of a surprise to the public here as was Borie in the early days of Grant's first Administration. No one knows him outside of Massachusetts and people have gone around all the evening inquiring of each other: "Who the devil is Devens?" It is also charged that he is another Liberal, who supported Greeley four years ago, and is therefore not entitled to no recognition now.

The President appeared to be greatly astonished on hearing that the State had incontinently snubbed his nominations, and seemed to think that the ways of public men and things in Washington were not quite what he had expected. His first lesson is a severe one, but it is nothing to what is coming when he issues orders which will result in destroying the bogus governments of Chamberlain and Packard. "Grant will never forget," said a Republican Senator to your correspondent to-night "when he attempted to cut loose from the politicians of the Republican party and manage his administration without them. He failed utterly, just as Mr. Hayes will fail. If he has got more pluck than Grant, he will find himself where Andrew Johnson landed, without a party or a following of any kind, except a few hungry, office-seeking Democrats." This expression represents the average sentiment among the Republican Senators and members and the office-holders of the late Administration. Old Simon Cameron, like Blaine, is for making the fight sharp, short and vigorous. Some of them are doubtful of Blaine's leadership, and jealous of it as well, but they will find that Mr. Conkling will be at the front to-morrow, a valuable lieutenant to, if not a veritable field marshal with his ancient and honorable enemy, the new Senator from Maine.

It is now very evident, after the whole ground is gone over, that three, if not four, of the Cabinet nominations made to-day cannot be confirmed without the vote of the Democratic Senators. Hoar, it is said, can save Devens, whose name he suggested to the President, and Sherman will of course pull through; but the rest, it is believed, will be rejected—certainly be rejected by Republican votes. Delay is going to increase, and not allay, the ugly feeling shown this afternoon in executive session.

LIVELY SKIRMISH IN A CHURCH.

Brothers and Sisters indulging in the Ways of the Ungodly.

According to the Reading Eagle a rather lively skirmish occurred in that town on last Sunday Evening, the theatre of of the disturbance being the Church of the "Algemeine Brueder in Christo." About a year ago Messrs. Leaman and Matthews were ordained as preachers in the denomination. Recently the Rev. Mr. Seagrist, the founder of the sect, wrote to Rev. William, Schaeffer the pastor in charge, not to allow Leaman or Matthews to speak in the church as ministers of the Algemeine Brueder. The two tabooed reverends appeared in the church at the beginning of the services and heard the letter publicly read. At the close of the service Matthews entered the pulpit and asked the people to remain, as he had somthing to say. Brother Scheffer invited him to "shut up." One Stephen Walter ordered Schaeffer to get "down and out," whereupon one Faust took Walter by the throat and commenced a choking process. A hundred young men rushed to the pulpit to see fair play. In the meantime a Mrs. Kissinger and a Miss Gaul had a set-to, and Miss Gaul was sent to grass by a square knock-down from the opponent. A woman fainted, women and children screamed, the ladies who had babes in their arms escaped from the church as quickly as possible, to save themselves and children from being hurt, and Rev. Leaman and Matthews, and Messrs. Ames Gaul, Henry Fisher and other officers and members of the Church dashed out of the rear door near the pulpit and left the premises. During the course of this lively tilt a policeman appeared in the church but the young men ordered him to "clear out," and he cleared, as the odds were decidedly against him.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds.

Strawberries, Peaches, &c.,

NEW SORTS, BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry.

C. best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 100. Wholesale Catalogue to the trade. Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 3mar

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

—Three coverlet looms, two carpet looms with machines and fixings belonging to a carpet weaving shop, for sale cheap. Apply to Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

THE CABINET ANNOUNCED

HOW "JOHN" GOES UNDERGROUND.

[San Francisco Chronicle, November 3.]

Five of the dead Chinamen were buried yesterday and two will be buried to day. A congregation of devout Chinamen assembled in the morgue last evening to celebrate the office for the dead, in accordance with their barbarous customs. Most of the bodies had been coffined, their coverings for the grave being plain black boxes with no ornamentation. The Chinamen had provided a rough wooden headboard for each of the deceased, each of which contained a Chinese scroll painted in extravagant Chinese letters. For the Chinese physician who met an untimely death, the preparations were more extensive. Two head boards had been provided for his grave, the inscriptions being more elaborate. Numerous bowls of nuts and candies were placed around the coffin and a large black bottle filled with a vilely scented liquid partaking of a mixture of alcohol and turpentine, reposed in grim solemnity at the head of the body. An array of small red tallow candles burned with a sickly glare on the floor around the coffin and filled the apartment with a disagreeable odor. The mourners gathered around the doctor's coffin and consumed a few moments in mournful wailing and bowing their bodies up and down in grim unison. They then passed the black bottle around the circle and each took a long draught, completely filling his mouth. When the last mourner in the circle had partaken of the decoction, they stood silently for a moment with distended cheeks. When suddenly at a signal of the person superintending the ceremonies each mourner ejected his mouthful of liquid in a slow stream into the coffin over the body of the deceased physician, completely saturating his clothing. The wailing was then resumed, only in a more determined manner, while one or two began to build two fires on the floor with paper. In the meantime large numbers of heathens had a rrived and began to fill up the place to the infinite annoyance of the undertakers who have no proper appreciation of the solemnity of religious ceremonies as practised by the Mongolians. When they saw the heathens starting fires on the floor, a tender consideration for two or three insurance companies induced them to turn the whole crowd, mourners and all into the street. The heathens objected strenuously to the proceeding, but when they found that the undertakers were inexorable they stoutly declared that they would return on the morrow and resume the ceremonies.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Destruction of a Hotel at Karns City, Penna.

Pittsburg, Penna., March 5.—A telegram from Karns City, Butler county, Penna, says a fire broke out this morning in the office of the Bateman House there, caused by a lighted cigar or match thrown under the counter among the waste paper. It was discovered by Mr. Bateman before it had made much headway. He ran for water and on returning found the whole room in flames, cutting of all escape by the stairway from the rooms above. Mr. Bateman rushed through the flames, and succeeded in bringing out his son, but they were both badly burned, the son dying afterward. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than half an hour from the discovery of the fire the building was consumed. The bodies of Mrs. Bateman and her daughters Minnie, Lou, Belle, and Winne were burned beyond recognition. The body of N. Brown of Sprangle & Co. of New York, was almost consumed. Thirty guests were in the hotel at the time of the fire, six of whom were injured by jumping from the windows. The loss of property is light, about $10,000; insurance, $9,000.

The attention of Palestine explorers is called to "the information given in the historical book of the Maccabees II, chap. 2, verses 4-7, wherein we are told that immediately before the Babylonish captivity the prophet Jeremiah was instructed to deposit in Mount Nebo the most valuable treasures which the temple contained—namely the Tabernacle, the Sacred Ark, and doubtless, the Tables of Stone, of which the Ark was merely the receptable on which was written the law of the Ten Commandments, traced there originally, we are told, by the finger of God himself. They were in that mountain said to be concealed, and if that historical book is to be relied on, we must credit the fact that these sacred treasures are there still. Would it not be worth the explorers' while to seek for those in the place specified? The discovery of them would throw great light upon the Old Testament and the language in which the Tables were written."

CORTINA SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Matamoras, March 6.—The military court before which General Cortina was tried have found him guilty of kidnapping, the penalty attached to which, in Mexico is death. The finding of the Court has been sent to General Canales, Commander of Northern Mexico, for his action. It is believed that the finding of the military court will be approved and that Cortina will be executed in a few days. In consequence of his arrest quiet prevails on the frontier and commerce is gradually reviving. Telegraphic communication with the city of Mexico is being speedily restored and the mails re-established.

PUBLIC SALE.—

There will be sold at Public Sale, on

Thursday, April, 5th,

at Sinking Creek Mills, the following property of Peter Rubel, of Potter twp., dec'd, to wit:

2 GOOD HORSES, one 2-horse wagon three Hogs, twenty shares of stock in the L. C. & S. C. railroad company, one 2-horse sled, 1 Buggy, 1 double sett Harness, 2 Flynetts, Check lines, Saddle and Bridle, Plow, Doubletree, old Iron, Sausage Machine and Stuffer, Oak and Pine Lumber, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixture and Corn in the ear by the bushel and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by

S. P. RUBEL,
J. C. RUBEL,
A. LUKENBACH,
mar15 3t Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The undersigned will offer the following property at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, March, 28th, at 12 m. viz: Horses, 4 Colts, Cows, Sheep, 2 four-horse Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, Cart and Gears, Bob-sled, Self-rake Hubbard Reaper and Mower, New Champion Mower, Hay Rake, 2 Drills, Hay Ladders, Cornplanter, Centre Hall Horse-power, Machine and Shaker, Fanning mill, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Tug harness, Buggy harness, Plow gears, Wagon Saddle, Flynetts, Hay fork, rope and pullies, Cow chains, Forks, Halters, &c. A long credit will be given. AND. GREGG,
mar 8 MARGARET GREGG.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be exposed at public sale on Thursday, MARCH 15th.

at the late residence of W. W. Love, deceased, 2½ miles west of Centre Hill, he following personal property, viz: 2 work HORSES, one 4 year old MARE with foal, 1 3 year old colt, 1 spring colt, cows, young Cattle, 1 breeding Sow, 1 plantation Wagon, 2 spring Wagons, 1 Carriage, 1 family Sleigh, Bob-Sled, hay Ladders, horse Rake, machine Horse Power and Shaker, Plows, Harrows, Millheim Cultivator, small Cultivators, Corn-planter, Grain Drill, Iron Roller, wind Mill, hay Fork, Rope and Pullies, 2 setts Tug Harness, Breechbands, Front Gears, 1 sett double Harness, Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, Cross cut saw, Copper kettle, 1 Spear's anti-Clinker Coal stove, 1 Tenplate stove, 1 Coal stove, meat Stand and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known by

JANE LOVE
G. M. BOAL,
Admr's.

HEAVEN AND HELL.

Prof. Adler's Opinion of the Various Views in Regard Thereto.

Prof. Felix Adler, of Cornell, lectured on "Hell and Paradise." He began by saying that error is much older than truth, and started out with the object of establishing the point that the theories of heaven and hell contain no single element of the supernatural knowledge claimed for them. In regard to the various views of the future life, he said tha they were almost invariably the continuation of men's favorite occupations here, set up with the object of catering to the weaknesses of the people. "There is no more," said he, "in all the mighty revelations of the secrets of the grave than there is in the art of the clairvoyant who first discovers your wishes and then prophesies affirmatively what has existed in your mind as a desire."

Ancient Views of Heaven.

In support of this view of the origin of the present beliefs in the accepted forms of heaven and hell, the lecturer gave a synopsis of the beliefs of savage tribes. Beginning with the North American savages who, being fond of the hunt, imagine heaven to be "a happy hunting ground," he next showed that the Teutonic tribes of Northern Europe, a warlike and gallant people, believed heaven to be a continuation of their earthly life on a large and grander scale, and even gave the hall of their god the name of Walhalla, by which the banqueting hall of the King was known. The Hindoos, Egyptians and Persians have, and the Christurer, formed their plans of heaven on the same principle.

Leaving this branch of the subject the lecturer considered the views of the three leading religions: Mahometanism, Judaism and Christianity. Mahometanism, he said, in its idea of Paradise reflected simply the oasis life of the Oriental in the halting places of the desert. Judaism, a religion that has always been more practical than dogmatic, and in regard to the doctrines of which the utmost diversity of opinion has always been allowed, has never attached that importance to the doctrine of immortality that it might have had but for the abolition of its organized priesthood after the fall of Jerusalem. Neither the Pentateuch nor the writings of the prophets, he continued, say anything in support of the views usually allude to it, it is in vague and general terms.

The Taimudical Idea of Heaven.

"In later days, however," continued the speaker, "the idea was confirmed, and the Talmud is full of ideas about the future life. In the time of the Talmud the favorite occupation of the Jews was the study of the law, and hence we have heaven as a great academy, with the deity himself as Chief Rabbi." Here Dr. Adler told it is related in the Talmud that on a certain occasion a matter of law came for discussion in this heavenly academy, when God, the Chief Rabbi, took one view and all the other rabbis an opposite view. Finally the Chief Rabbi summoned from earth a man well versed in law and took his opinion. Of the Christian view, the speaker said that it had its birth among paupers, who, longing for wealth, naturally depicted their heaven, or New Jerusalem, as a place abounding in jewels and valuable metals—a city which was to be paved with gold, whose walls were to be of pearls. "All these views," he added, "are clearly drawn from earthly conditions."

The Christian Heaven and Hell.

The various theories of hell, said Dr. Adler, show us just the reverse side of the picture. He then gave a description of hell from a christian point of view, said that Dante's "Divina Commedia" in no way exagerated the belief in regard to it, and added that that belief was maintained in the interests of the priesthood. "For," said he, "then the priest kept and now they keep the ignorant masses in subjection by teaching such fallacies, and they have even invented a third fib, that of purgatory, from which their prayers and masses are potent to save, and which has proved a plentiful source of revenue to the Church. Modern Christianity sees in Church worship the highest obligation man is called upon to fulfill, so the Protestant heaven is simply a celestial Protestant Church with music and psalm-singing." He deprecated the spread of these fancies, "which," said he, "are not harmless, for they have robbed men of peace, they have killed his love." He lamented the years wasted while these beliefs dominated the world, years which might have been devoted to the improvement and benefit of mankind. "Is there," he asked "no emancipation for the spiritual slave? Surely, there is a power in what is true that cannot be withstood. The day will come when the censer shall be buried with the sword, and the old walls of superstition will crumble away and men will stand on earth feeling that love and truth are their Paradise forever and forever."

At the conclusion of his lecture Dr. Adler announced that as there had been for some time a general belief that "brimstone is a good moral disinfectant among the lower classes," his next lecture will be on "The Enlightenment of the Masses."

ROCHESTER SEEDS.

Reid's Floral Tribute, a book of 90 pages with colored plates, describes 500 varieties of Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, &c. Price 10 cents. This work with 6 pkts

Reid's Fresh Flower Seeds,

including Pansy and Verbena, for 25 cts. 14 Choice varieties and The Tribute, 50 cts. Vegetable Seeds substituted if preferred. W. H. REID,
Mention this Paper. Rochester, N. Y.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhard, dec'd, James Glenn, Sam'l Farley, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 128 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

HARDWARE!

IRON,

STEEL,

SADDLERY WARE,

COACH WARE,

WOODEN WARE,

WALL PAPERS,

LAMPS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW SHADES,

at the lowest Cash Prices, at

F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20, 1876. sept 28.

ANCHORED
AT OAK HALL.
6TH AND MARKET
STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR
CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods not excelled. That we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE OLD PLACE, OAK HALL,
6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s
STORE.
Humes' New Block
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and make good goods a speciality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATO

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAR. 15, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec't. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD PENN LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sec't. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M and every two weeks after, Leonard Rhone Master.
G. W. BOAL Sec't

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Any of our subscribers who change post-offices this spring should not neglect to inform us, so the Reporter can be sent them accordingly. Always *give old address* in informing us of a change. tf.

—A new Trotting Buggy and new Harness will be sold together for $110. Can also be bought separate. Apply to WM. A. CURRY, Centre Hall. 1mar1m

—Charley Yeager and Wills Burd, of Aaronsburg, struck for Kansas on last Monday.

—The measles are sporting among the juveniles of this section.

—Jim. Beal's flitting, on last Thursday, dried up the Earleystown school, on that day—all attended the flitting.

—This week it is Gregg twp, that does the courting on Mr Adam Gronoble's suit against the railroad company, for right-of-way damages. About forty witnesses have been summoned.

—On account of the absence of Judge Mayer, the Gregg tp. rr. suit was postponed

—Hon. J. G. Meyers sold his timber-land at the head of Pine Creek, in Haines twp., for $5000—about $29 per acre.

—In mentioning the stockholders of the P. V. Banking Comp., in our last issue, we were not aware that Wm. B Mingle had become a shareholder in the institution.

—Aaronsburg has the champion knife trader—he swapped 82 times in one day.

—John Brachbill's furniture rooms, in Bellefonte, are the largest in the county, and his stock the finest, made up of every variety and grade, city and home-made Mr. Brachbill has reduced his prices 25 to 50 per cent., which brings furniture down to figures lower than ever before in this county.

—We have received the first number of the Philadelphia Weekly Times. It is double the size of the Daily, at $2 per year, and we rank it among the first city weeklies of the country.

—Stop that coughing; if you do not it may kill you. A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough syrup only costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

—Every housekeeper is interested in the raising of good vegetables, and to do this it is necessary to have good seeds There is no place in the county where a better selection of flower and Vegetable seeds is kept than at the well known Drug and chemical store of F. Potts Green, in the Bush House Block, Bellefonte. Those in need of seeds should give him a call.

—Mr Samuel Krise, of this place, has been lying very ill for over a week.

—Thomas H. Harter, of the Nevada (O.) Enterprise, is on a visit to his friends in this section, accompanied by his brother John H. Harter. Tom is a graduate of the Reporter office, and takes with him to Ohio his bride.

—The firm of Miller & Son, in this place, which was dissolved about a year ago, has again entered into business at the old stand, late J. C. Miller's. Old customers and new ones are invited to call, as they will aim to sell dry-goods, notions, groceries, drugs and medicines, as low as elsewhere, and render the utmost satisfaction in all respects. New goods constantly received. 2t.

—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Although Hayes has been inaugurated President, and as his party claims by fair means, we still have a Monarch in this country who reigns supreme, over the Clothing business in this section, and this is no less a person than J. Newman, Jr., of the Eagle Clothing House, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte. He has just returned from the eastern cities and opened one of the finest and largest assortments of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes ever seen in this county. It will do you good just to drop in and look at it. And he has made his figures so low that no other merchant in the county can come near as low by 15 per cent. He will sell you a nice suit for $6, a good pair of pants for $1, a splendid hat for 75c. Be sure and call on him, for he means business from the word go.

—A sad and fatal accident occurred Wednesday of last week, Feb. 28, on Cherry Run, not far from M'Curdy's, ten or eleven miles west of Laurelton, where a large number of men are at work making railroad ties. A tree fell on Mr. A. W. Huff, killing him instantly. His skull, his back, and one of his arms were broken. He was between 19 and 20 years of age—a son of Joseph B. Huff of White Deer Mill's, this county. His remains were taken to White Deer Mills, where they were buried last Sunday.—Mifflinburg Tel.

—Those of our patrons in arrears, will do us a favor by sending all, or at least part, of sum due, between this and April 1st. tf

—Judge Love, dec'd, sale, near Churchville, March 15.

—Brillinger's sale, Lumber, Decker valley, March 16.

—Sam'l Bame's sale, near Millheim, March 15.

—Sam'l Hess, jr., sale, near Pine Grove, farm stock, March 15.

—Wm. Colyer's, sale, in the Loop, March 17.

A. D. Rishel's sale, Centre Hill, March 20.

Mrs. Martha J. Kepler's sale, near Pine Grove, 21 March.

—Sale of personal property of Sam'l Huston, dec'd, Potter tp., March 22.

—And. Gregg's sale near Centre Hall, March 23.

Peter Ruble, deceased, sale, April 5.

—PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him. George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 Jan 3m.

FARMS TO LEASE.—The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

—SUNDAY SCHOOLS!—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the BEATTY PIANO, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., has always made very liberal deductions on his instruments to Sunday schools and other religious purposes, we would therefore advise such as are without one to address him in regard to it before purchasing one, as they are said to be a very superior and durable instrument. See his advertisement. 1m

Harper's Magazine for March sustains the reputation of this elegant and popular monthly. "Contemporary Arts in France," illustrated, "The Prussian Wends a their Home," illustrated, "Litchfiel Hill," illustrated, "The Distribution of Animals," illustrated, "A Summer Cruise among the Atlantic Islands," illustrated, "Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments," illustrated, Webster and the Constitution," are among the most interesting papers. "A Woman Hater," "About Dolly," "Ideals" "Erema, or my Father's Sin," "My Great Aunt's Will" and "Garth" (by Julia Hawthorne) make up the fiction of the number. There is also some average magazine poetry, and the editor's "Easy Chair," "Literary Record," "Scientific Record," "Historical Record" and "Drawer" are as interesting as usual.

POOR HOUSE ELECTION.

We have in type the Sheriff's Proclamation for the holding of an election for or against a poor house in this county. As the election is to come off in a little over five weeks from this date—on April 21—the proclamation will appear in our next issue, our space having already been taken up this week. This is a subject which interests the tax-payers and should be calmly considered. The people of this side always opposed the founding of such an institution, looking at it in the light of dollars and cents. The number of paupers in these townships have ever been comparatively few, and they believe that the poor-house system would increase their taxes. To some districts in the county such an institution would be a relief.

The townships on the other side the county, no doubt, will vote largely in favor of a poor house. The number of paupers in many of them is large, the population sparse, and consequently the poor tax heavy. A poor house would relieve would them of part of the burden and throw it upon Walker, Ferguson, Harris, College, Potter, Penn, Gregg, Haines, Miles and probably a few others. A farm would have to be purchased by the commissioners and suitable buildings erected. In some counties of the state these institutions are grossly mismanaged and entail a heavy tax upon the citizen in consequence. In a few where stealing is not practiced, and the farm properly managed, the revenues derived from the labor of paupers, pay for their keeping. We will have more to say upon this subject hereafter.

—CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS.—There will be preaching in the Lutheran church at Churchville, March 18, at 10 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock. In Centre Hall on same day, at 2, p. m. instead of 10 a. m. Let all observe the change.

—Boldly does Isaac D. Boyer, at the cheap Aaronsburg store, proclaim a reduction of prices and in addition 5 per cent. off for Cash. He promises bargains that cant be beat. Just read his large advertisement in the Reporter.

—With the approach of spring there will be a re-stocking of the well-known establishment of Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block, with everything belonging to the line of groceries. The firm is making great preparations and intend to go beyond all their former efforts to make their house Centre county headquarters for groceries. Headquarters it was recognized already, and they will now place themselves beyond all competition for quality of goods, completeness in assortment and low prices. No house in the county ever was more deserving the good will of the public.

OLD UN'S.—A. M. Shoop, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, (who has heard his twenty third child cry), was re-elected Justice of the Peace, at the late election, which lands the veteran hero at the threshold of his twenty-fifth year as an expounder of justice to those that err. The inkstand in his office has been in use over one hundred years, and sixty years, in a justice's office.—Lewistown Gazette.

Jurors, Third Week, March.

Harris—D T Weiland, Wm Allen. T B Stover.
Ferguson—R Gardner, A E Clemson, J H Johnson, J L Carten.
Milesburg—J Shirk,
Boggs—E Zimmerman,
Spring—Geo Young, H Hoy.
Haines—S Ettlinger, Jacob Wolf, J C Stover.
Potter—J T Lee, D Fleisher
Walker—H McErven, T B Rupert, L Lesh.
Penn—B Deininger,
Philipsburg—J A Cassanova,
Union—Jas Alexander.
Marion—E Artley, Perry Condo, S Bennison.
Miles—P Kessler, J K Hosterman, T Stover.
Gregg—A Cronoble.
Bellefonte—T B Wilson, J C Harper, Worth—J Cannon.
Howard—J Stine.
Rush—P P Smith.
Liberty—Jas Gunsallus.
Halfmoon—John Wilson.

—Newman, of the Eagle Clothing Store, Bellefonte, has been to the city and attended to laying in a stock of ready-made clothing. Newman is a grand success in the clothing business. He knows all about it—can't be cheated and don't cheat. He sells cheap, as all admit and sells you more for your money than was ever before obtained in this county. Farmers if you would save in Clothing, go and see Newman before purchasing elsewhere. His new stock is the most complete ever brought to Bellefonte.

The Tyrone Herald tells this story: Many of our readers will remember that Lewis Gonyer was sent to the penitentiary about eighteen months since, for a term of seven years, for an outrage upon the person of a little girl, near Philipsburg. Two or three weeks ago Gonyer died in prison, and when the news reached his wife, she remarked: "I believe I'll go up stairs and die, too." She went up stairs and some time afterward was discovered in bed, cold and lifeless. She had been suffering from a cold, but no one considered her case serious. No one can tell what was the real cause of her sudden death, as she has avowed that she would never again live with her husband, and considered herself free as though she had never been married.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

London, March 8.—An explosion took place to-day in the Worcester colliery near Swansea. All the miners were at work at the time. The number lost is not yet known. Sixteen bodies have already been taken out. It is thought that six more are in the pit.

SEVEN PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A NEW YORK CHURCH.

New York, March 8.—A panic in the church of St. Francis Xavier in Sixteenth street near Sixth avenue to night, caused a rush of women from one of the galleries and in the tumult which ensued six women and one boy were trampled to death. The congregation was composed entirely of women and children, it being women's week in Lent. The number of persons injured coud not be ascertained. The bodies of the unfortunates were taken to the Twenty-fifth precinct station house where where they remain awaiting to be identified.

The most violent snow storm of the winter prevailed at St. Louis, on 9th. Several inches of snow fell, and travel of all kinds was much impeded. The snow originated in Colorado and to the south of it, and has extended over Kansas, Indian Territory and part of Arkansas.

A VOLCANO IN THE OCEAN.

San Francisco, March 9.—The Honolulu Gazette of February 28 contains an account of a remarkable submarine volcanic outbreak in Kealakeakaua Bay, near the entrance to the harbor. The natives report that the eruption occurred at three o'clock on the morning of the 24th, appearing like innumerable red, blue and green lights. In the afternoon several boats visited the eruption, cruising over the most active part, where the water was in a state of peculiar activity, boiling and appearing as if passing over rapids, or very much like the water at Hell Gate, New York. Blocks of lava two feet square came up from below, frequently striking and jarring the boats. As the lava was soft no harm was done. Nearly all of the pieces on reaching the surface were red hot, emitting steam and gas, strongly sulphurous. A rumbling noise was heard, like that of rocks in a freshet, caused, no doubt, by the eruption of lava from the submarine crater, which is supposed to be a crack or line of rupture, extending at least a mile from shore. Another [illegible] doubtless a continuation of the submarine fissure, was traced inland from shore nearly three miles, varying in width from a few inches to three feet. In some places water was seen pouring into the abyss below.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt by residents of Koawalso and Kell during the night of the eruption, which must have preceded the outbreak. It was quite severe, but no damage is reported.

AN ECCENTRIC'S WILL.

Buried Sitting in a Tomb Provided With Chairs and Lounges.

From the London Times.

Dublin, July 2.—The trial of the will case of Purdon vs. Lork Longfork has been exciting much curiosity. The will in dispute was made by Adolphus Cooke, a very eccentric old gentleman. By it the testator left the estate worth $5,000 a year, to the second son of the defendant, a minor and disinherited the plaintiff, who is the heir at law. The testator has asked Charles Purdon to come and live with him and manage his property. He offered to give Mr. Purdon an annuity of $800, which was declared insufficient, and he then offered to give him a life interest in the property and let it go afterwards to his brother. The Rev. Mr. Lyster rector of Killucan, it was alleged, had quarrelled with the plaintiff, and tried to get him disinherited, and yielding to his influence, the testator altered his intention and cast about various directions for some one else to leave the property to, even writing to a stranger of the same name to come and be made his heir. The will with that object was executed, but afterwards revoked like the other. The clergyman, it was represented, finally persuaded him to leave the estate to Lord Longford's son.

It was represented in evidence for the plaint, that of late years the testator was not competent to make a will, and some strange instances were given of his eccentricities. He did not believe in Christianity, but believed in the transmigration of souls, and would not allow a doll to be hurt because he thought the soul of his grandfather was in the animal. He expected that his own soul would assume the form of a fox. He had a tomb made on his domain with chairs and lounges in it, and wished to be buried in a sitting position. He had riddle shaped windows put up in his house. Such peculiarities as these were relied on to show that his mind was weak and incapable of resisting pressure.

On the other hand, counsel for the defendant produced a number of witnesses to prove that he was a shrewd, intelligent man of literary tastes, that he was dissatisfied with the plaintiff and his father and complained of their interference in his affairs, and that he was particularly anxious for the welfare of his tenantry, and wished to leave his property to Lord Longford's family, because he was a popular landlord. The solicitor who drew the will, the doctor, the manager of the bank, and other witnesses swore positively as to the testator's capacity.

Baron Dowse, in charging the jury, which he did at great length, said that, in his opinion there was an overwhelming weight of evidence in support of the testamentary capacity of the testator, and they found a verdict accordingly.

EIGHT CHILDREN POISONED.

Mauch Chunk, Pa. March 8.—Among the mining population of a little village called Stockton are three families named Bevans, Davis and Jones. On Monday Mrs. Bevans went away to obtain work or assistance of some kind for her family, who were suffering with hunger. She left her three children, aged two, four and six years, respectively, alone. While she was gone the children went out, as one of them has since explained, to find something to eat. They went out to a swamp some distance from the house, where they dug up a white root—probably wild parsnip—that they discovered there, and ate of it. They were joined by three of Mr. Davis' children and two of Mr Jones' in the meantime, and they all partook of the root. In a short time they were seized with violent convulsions, and were found by a boy named Johns, who came along and heard fearful cries coming from the swamp. Millie Bevans, aged two; Gussie Jones, aged six; and Mary Davis, aged two, were dead. The others were rolling in agony on the ground. The boy procured aid, and the children were conveyed to their homes. A doctor was summoned, and the sick children were treated with antidotes. Hopes are entertained of their recovery.

THE TROUBLES IN COLOMBIA—ANOTHER BATTLE.

The President of the Union, in a dispatch to the President of Panama, dated Bogata, Feb. 4, says. "I have received an official dispatch announcing a complete victory over the united guerrillas on the 27th of January. The enemy to the number of 4,000 were entrenched. The battle lasted all day, nearly 1,000 were killed and many wounded." The contract for introducing Chinese labors in Peru has also been confirmed but it is doubtful if it can be carried out by the contractors.

New York city had 150 suicides last year. This would half depopulate a city like Centre Hall.

CORN AND HOGS.—From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little more than ten pounds of pork, gross. Taking the result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all farmers would do well to lay by for a convenient reference, that:

When corn sells at 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1¼ cents per pound.
When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.
When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound
When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.
When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when sold in the terms of pork:

When pork sells at 3 cents per pound it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells at 4 cents per pound it brings 32 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells at 5 cents per pound it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sarade & McNutt:
Wheat, red, $1.35
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

MARRIAGES.

In the Luth. church of Berlin, Somerset Co. on the evening of the 1st. March, by Rev. J. W. Poffinberger, Rev. W. E. Fischer, of Centre Hall, to Miss Anna J. Philson, of Berlin, Pa.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, Feb. 15th, 1877, in College township, William C., son of Jacob W. and Mary Fishburn, aged 14 years, 11 months and one day.

Of diphtheria, in Ferguson township, on February 21st, Russel Jerome, aged 11 years, three months and two days.

Of same disease, Olin Wallace, aged two years six months and five days, children of John F. and Anna Krebs.

On 10, at Rebersburg, the wife of Clark Burket, aged about 27 years.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

House, Sign, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of
GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.
15 feb tf.

J. N. DUNKLE & CO.,
Spring Mills, Pa.

DECISION OF THE GRANGER CASE.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, on Thurs., last, the Chief Justice read the opinion of the Court in the case of Munn and Scott against the people of Illinois—the principal Granger case. It affirms the right of States to fix by law the maximum of charges for storage of grain in ware houses at Chicago and other places in the State having less than 100,000 inhabitants in which grain is stored in bulk, and "in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved," as provided by the Legislature.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.
White wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45.
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 1 00
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $4 75.
" retail, $7 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Anthracite coal:
Chestnut per ton at yard, $5 00.
Small stove, " $5 25.
Stove, " $5 25.
Egg, " $5 00.
Broken, " $5 00.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that all the live stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, together with all other property of Alex. Kuhn, of Harris twp. was purchased at Sheriff's Sale by the undersigned, and will be left in the possession of Mr. Kuhn at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner.
15mar 3t. JOSEPH BITNER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of Wm. Allison, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.
W. M. ALLISON,
JAS. A. BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Smar 6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Ruble, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
S. P. RUBLE.
JAS. RUBLE.
A. LUCKENBACH,
Executors.
Smar 6t.

AMERICAN
Shade Roller Comp.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

SPRING AND COMMON CURTAIN FIXTURES.

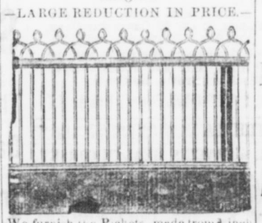
Hollands, Opaque Shadings, Tassels, &c.,
34 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Manufacturers of

KNAPP'S SPRING FIXTURES.

Knapp's Spring Fixtures, for Window Blinds, are the best in that line ever invented and are scarce to be excelled for convenience. No cords used to raise or lower the blinds. Blinds remain just where desired, by a simple touch of the hand. Nothing complicated in Knapp's Spring Fixtures, and are easily attached to any window. Price of these Fixtures and Shades no higher than the old and troublesome ones. Can be seen at the residence of the publisher of the Reporter.
8 mar 3m

FENCE PICKETS!!

—LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.—



We furnish the Pickets, made from 6-inch round iron, like design shown in cut, at 26 CENTS PER LINEAL FOOT. They make a handsomer more durable, and cheaper Fence than the wooden pickets. Send for circular to

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, and their new line of Patented Wagon Hardware,
91 & 92 Water st., and 114 & 116 First av., Pittsburg, Pa.
For sale by all the leading Iron and Hardware Merchants. 8mar 4m.

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

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House, Sign, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of
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15 feb tf.

J. N. DUNKLE & CO.,
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—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn. Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf H E ZERBE.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.00 to 2.75.
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feb 23 2m.

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NOTE PAPER, 8 cts. PER QUIRE.
NOTE PAPER, 12 cts. PER QUIRE.
NOTE PAPER, 15 cts. PER QUIRE. BEST QUALITY.

ENVELOPES, 5 cts. PER PACK.
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COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. [illegible] IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

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GO TO I. D. BOYER'S CHEAP STORE, IN AARONSBURG, PENN'A., TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

We have at present, on our counters, a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, which we are offering very low to Cash buyers:

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COTTON GOODS are advancing since the heavy exportations to the Chinese Empire,—something not heretofore known in the history of our country

In consequence of these advancements we have purchased a large amount of goods, which we will sell to consumers at such low prices that

Defy Competition.

OUR LINE OF MOURNING CALICOES IS COMPLETE.

Bengal Plaids, 12½c per yd.
Star Mills, 15c "
Alpacas, 75, 50, 45, 25c "
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, 75c per doz.

Men's Shirting,	12½, 15, 20c	per yd.
Bleached Muslin,	5 to 16c	"
Unbleached,	5 to 10c	"
Sugar,	10, 11, 12c	per lb.
Best White,	12½c	"
Cotton Lops,	15, 22 and 28c	"
Calicoes,	6, 7, 8 and 9c	"
Lancaster Ginghams,	10c	"
Best Cotton Carpet Chain	25c	"
Bed Ticking, 14, 20, 25, 38c		per yd.
Split and double Zephyr Black and White,	18c	per oz.
All other colors,	20c	"
Germantown Wool,	12½c	"

A large stock of Linseed Oil, White Lead, (Lewis'), Putty, etc, on hand. Sold by special contract.

Mackerel, Lake Herring and White Fish very low.
TERMS positively CASH, or Country Produce. Respectfully,

ISAAC D. BOYER, Aaronsburg, Pa.

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DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may8 '76tf

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
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At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30novly

A MAN
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Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent free to all Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of J. K. Miller & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 Fy

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may28 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & N. R.R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G MEYER.
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
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ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF

Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

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Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

[illegible] the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PERFUMERIES,
DYE STUFFS,
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and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours

of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
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BEATTY'S Golden Tongue Parlor Organs.
Factory Established in 1856.
From the Press.

From G. D. White, Editor Hackettstown, N. J. Herald.

"The organ has a rich, deep and soul-stirring tone; could not stay in the house without it. It helps wonderfully to drive away the thoughts of hard times."

The Lebanon Pa. Daily News, says:

"We were in receipt of one of those five octave Parlor Organs, manufactured by D F Beatty, Washington, N. J. This organ is a fine, solid black walnut case, and in one it cann

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.

The Tenor of the Speeches of Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington.

Detailed reports of the speeches delivered by Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons, show that the Liberal party intended to uphold the view that England should co-operate with the other powers for the coercion of Turkey, and even co-operate with Russia alone if the other powers declined to act. Earl Granville said:

If the government influence were used in persuading Europe in one body to come forward and insist, as they have a moral and just right to do, that Turkey shall perform the promises she has so long delayed, the result could not be doubtful. It may be said you are not able to persuade the European powers, but I am not sure that the impression does not prevail that England is the only obstacle. At all events, you would not be much worse off after making the attempt. Will anybody tell me that if once the Turks got it into their heads—if they really believed that not only England but the whole of Europe is absolutely and seriously in earnest in the matter—that Turkey, which up to this moment has been influenced by one power, could resist the united powers of Europe? I believe it would be utterly unnecessary to resort to coercion; I believe, if the government will follow that course, they will meet with great success, and they will receive the congratulations and approval of all parties and all classes of this country.

The Marquis of Hartington said:

There are some among us—I trust that the government do not belong to the number—who look with calmness, if not satisfaction, at the prospect of leaving Turkey and Russia face to face, and the prospect of war between them. I ask whether the danger of that position as regards English interests has diminished? Whether it has not rather increased since the time when Canning, rather than encounter the perils of such a situation, rather than allow Russia to take upon herself singly the task of enforcing the proposals which had been agreed upon between England and Russia as to the affairs of Greece, was willing even to go the length of proposing to co-operate with Russia for the purpose of attaining the end in view. I am unwilling to believe that the resources of diplomacy are exhausted by the failure of the conference. Of this at all events I am sure, that the government will take a heavy responsibility upon themselves if they do not strive to do everything in their power to preserve concerted action among the powers for the accomplishment of those beneficent ends for which the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly to attain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says:

Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons can signify nothing but this, that he cannot admit the great powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have been rejected by the Porte, nor allow that the new Turkish constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the powers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the government in the Lords and Commons have spoken with different voices. It adds:

Perhaps Midhat Pasha's fall and Edhem Pasha's accession may have suggested to certain members of the administration that Lord Salisbury's threatening language at the close of the conference may be repeated with advantage now.

Tasting of the Rector's Legs.

The rector of a rural parish in England visited a lady parishioner who kept a Pyrenean wolf-dog, and the good lady took the young rector into the garden to see the dog. He entered the garden a placid, clean, and contented clergyman, but he was destined to emerge from it a demoralized, denuded, and partially disintegrated man.

The dog was young, but had already learned the difference in flavor between the legs of the footman, the "buttons," and the housemaid. It certainly was not his fault that when he saw his first clergyman, in the person of Rev. Dr. Owen, he mentally remarked: "Here's something new in legs," and promptly proceeded to collect data with a view to their classification as a species distinct from the household legs with which he was already familiar.

No sooner had this enterprising animal made a few preliminary sniffs at Dr. Owen's legs, and tasted a trifle of coattail, than he retired a few paces, in order to get a fair start, and then sprang upon his victim with violent and determined yells. For the next five minutes the air was filled with fragments of cloth and clergyman, and a welkin, which happened to be conveniently near, rang like a patent railway switch bell. Mrs. Honeywood, with great presence of mind, went into the house for a broom and dust pan, being unwilling that a dissenting housemaid should have the privilege of sweeping up the rector. By the time she had returned to the scene with her household implements the greater part of the rector had escaped over the palings, and the infuriated dog was worrying the lighter pieces that had been left behind.

Fearful that the accident might create a coolness between herself and her spiritual guide, Mrs. Honeywood wrote him a note, apologizing for the playfulness of her pet, and hoping that it had not caused him "any inconvenience." She also sent him a partially chewed rag, remarking: "I found the inclosed piece of cloth on the gravel walk, and send it to you, as I think it belongs to your great coat, and you may be able to put it in." Strange as it may seem, this cheerful note did not produce the desired effect. The rector answered it, but he also procured a summons requiring Mrs. Honeywood to answer the charge of keeping a dangerous wild beast, and she was fined $2.10 for indulging in the luxury.

Begging Letters.

"Hermit" writes to the Troy *Times* saying: It is now said that since Commodore Vanderbilt's death his widow has received many applications for charity. The newspaper reporters no longer persecute the family, but the flood of begging letters is almost an equal annoyance. Mrs. Vanderbilt finds that her $800,000 has attractions for the public. Writing begging letters is a business pursued regularly by a class of impostors, and some philanthropists will receive a score a week through the season. Writing threatening letters is also a department of secret literature, though seldom pursued, because it may be punished by statute. Begging letters cannot be called very profitable, but there are some who contrive to get a living out of them, and the ingenuity displayed in this craft is surprising. There is, for instance, the inventor, who lacks $5 of securing a valuable patent; also the clergyman, whose library is under levy, and the ambitious student, who has consecrated himself to future usefulness and is short on his board bill. There are also those to whom your name has been revealed in a celestial vision as a way of obtaining relief, and there is the man who, if your bounty does not interpose, will shoot himself, and the responsibility will rest on you, etc.

A Hawk Among Hens.

Gilbert White tells a most dramatic story of a neighbor who had lost most of his chickens by a sparrow hawk that came gliding down between a faggot pile and the end of his house, to the place where his coops stood. The owner, vexed to see his flocks diminishing, hung a net between the pile and the house, into which the bird dashed and was entangled. The gentleman's resentment suggested a fit retaliation; he therefore clipped the hawks wings, cut off his talons, and, fixing a cork on his bill, threw him down among the brood hens. "Imagination," says Mr. White, "cannot paint the scene that ensued; the expression that fear, rage, and revenge inspired were new, or at least such as had been unnoticed before; the exasperated matrons upbraided, they execrated, they insulted, they triumphed. In a word, they never desisted from buffeting their adversary till they had torn him in a hundred pieces.—*Scribner.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The wrestling match between McLaughlin, of Michigan, and Cavanaugh, of Vermont, took place in Utica, N. Y., and resulted in a victory for McLaughlin..... The University of the City of New York graduated and gave diplomas to 159 young doctors on the occasion of its thirty-sixth commencement..... Russia has an organized army of 600,000 men, half of whom are already on the frontier..... Fire consumed a row of dwellings in East St. Louis and damaged the wooden approach to the great bridge to the extent of $50,000. It will take a week at least to put the bridge in a condition fit for use..... Walter Aiken lost his $80,000 residence in Franklin Falls, N. H., by fire. No insurance..... Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough died in Washington of typhoid pneumonia, aged seventy-two. He entered the navy at the early age of seven and served through all the ranks. This makes the sixth admiral to die within a month..... The rinderpest is spreading in England..... E. D. Kennedy, judge of the Garrard county court, was killed by G. C. Kennedy, his nephew, at Lancaster, Ky., over a difficulty growing out of a lawsuit. The murder was arrested.

New York policemen arrested two men carrying a trunk, and on investigating the case, ascertained that they were burglars who had just robbed a lace store of goods to the value of $12,000, with which they were hurrying off. The captures gave a big haul..... A speech on the opening of the reichstag, expressed the opinion that the peace of Europe would not be broken..... Four men were instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler of a portable sawmill at Alford, two miles from Petersburg, Va. Four others were severely injured..... A man who was restrained from committing suicide by jumping from a New York dock, announced that he had taken poison on board the West Indies, and that while there he had murdered a man. Ever since he had been so haunted by conscience and remorse that he wished to end his miserable existence..... Washington's birthday was celebrated with the usual customs throughout the country..... A scandal-monger having circulated stories defamatory of the character of Mrs. Delia C. Brower, a respectable married woman of New York, the matter so preyed upon her mind that Mrs. Brower, as the pinings her intellect and cause her to commit suicide by jumping from the top of her house..... Four men were instantly killed and seven injured by a boiler explosion in the Clifton nail factory in Pomeroy, Ohio. One boy was blown seventy feet in the air.

A band of Indians made an attack on Spearfish City, near Deadwood, Dakota, but were driven off without any damage having been done. Another band of savages drove off a number of cattle from the False Bottom region..... It is reported that Adelina Patti eloped from St. Petersburg with Count Caux, the husband of the prima donna's husband, the marquis of Caux, followed them..... The Russians are building pontoon bridges and the Turks are collecting work quantities of provisions..... John O'Mahoney, the dead Fenian chief, was buried in Cork with much ceremony. The funeral procession was a mile long, and was witnessed by thousands..... Fighting still continues in the Central American States, where Gens. Wilches and Rivas, the guerrilla chiefs, and Baldarama, having fought them in Santander. Four hundred were killed, three hundred wounded and three hundred made prisoners.

Gen. Cortina, the Mexican chief in charge of the Rio Grande region, has a number of vagaries past, and who has made himself so obnoxious to the Americans, has at last been placed under arrest for not presenting himself in the city of Mexico when ordered by President Diaz. It is thought he will not obey..... A mob burned in Philadelphia destroyed Fox's American Theater, the Mercantile Library, Roger's wagon warehouse and a number of stores. The losses were heavy and but partially insured. One man was killed by a falling building and several severely injured..... A colored woman in New York left her two small children in a bed while she went out, and shortly afterward the room was discovered to be on fire. A policeman bravely rushed in and took the children from the burning bed, but they died a few hours later from burns received..... The recent storm was exceedingly violent on the coast, and numbers of lives were lost. The schooner Joseph Hedden was driven on shore and all but four of the crew lost. The schooner Walter Freeman went to the Hedden's aid and succeeded in rescuing three men. Subsequently the Freeman became unmanageable and went ashore, but the crew escaped with the loss of boats, being saved by a life service boat. The schooner Benj. Willis was also lost on the Long Island coast and the captain and two of the crew drowned..... Mrs. Hiram Young killed her two children, at Newark girl, at Grayson, Va., horribly mangling them with an ax. Her husband had left her, and she is said to have become insane over her troubles..... Gen. McArthur, who resigned the postmastership of Chicago, was charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $68,000.

It is announced from Nova Scotia that in consequence of the use of an old iron seal on official papers instead of the last adopted great seal, all the acts since 1869, requiring the great seal, were null and void. Special legislation will be required to make legislation them. The Mexican election resulted in the election of Gen. Diaz for president and Ignacio Vallarte for chief justice. An assassin attempted to kill the archbishop of the city of Mexico, but was disarmed and arrested..... Lieut. Cummins, with a company of infantry, attacked a small Indian village, forty miles from Deadwood, Dakota, and after a sharp fight drove out the braves and captured a large amount of property, including live stock. That night, the savages, having been reinforced, attacked the soldiers' camp, but were promptly driven off..... J. P. Hassler, late cashier of the Carlisle (Pa.) bank, was arrested for defrauding the bank out of a large sum of money. He was released in order to find bail, but instead of looking, went and hanged himself to a rafter from which, in 1865, he cut down his predecessor, Cashier Bertram, who also was a defaulter..... An institution containing 153 deaf and dumb scholars, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, was entirely consumed by fire, involving a loss of $100,000. The inmates fortunately escaped unharmed..... By the falling of a scaffold in a blast furnace in Bethlehem, Pa., six men were precipitated seventy feet, killing two of them outright, fatally wounding two and severely injuring the others.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The bill granting a subsidy of $500,000 to the Pacific Mail Company for transporting the mails to Japan and China, passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-seven yeas to eighteen nays.

Mr. Windom, Minnesota, called up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, and in explanation, said the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, appropriated $14,979,345.50, and as amended by the Committee on Appropriations and reported to the Senate, it appropriated $16,737,895.95, an increase of $1,758,550.45. All the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Hitchcock, Nebraska, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for the purchase of garden and field seed for distribution in those States which were ravaged by grasshoppers in 1876, from $10,000 to $30,000. Agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations add to the amount appropriated by the House of Representatives, as follows: For pay of the navy, $1,070,000; for the equipment of vessels, $270,000; for construction and repair, $1,800,000; for steam engineering, $1,200,000; for expenses of recruiting, $35,000; for Naval Laboratory, $15,000; and for naval hospitals, $10,000.

After the tribunal had given a decision in the Oregon case, the decision was objected to, Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Oregon stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objection made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 40; nays, 24.

The Senate having returned to its chamber from joint convention to consider the objection to counting the vote of Henry A. Boggs, one of the electors from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution that the vote of Henry A. Boggs be counted with the votes of the other electors of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding objections. After a short debate the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. McDonald (Democ.), of Indiana, submitted a resolution appointing Hon. Francis Kernan, a senator from the State of New York, a member of the commission in place of Mr. Thurman, and it was unanimously agreed to.

An objection having been made to the joint convention to receiving the vote of William S. Slater, of Rhode Island, appointed elector by the Legislature in place of George H. Corliss, Mr. Burnside (Rep.), of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution that the vote of W. S. Slater be counted with the other votes of the electors of Rhode Island notwithstanding the objections made thereto.

After some discussion the resolution of Mr. Burnside was unanimously agreed to—yeas, fifty-seven; nays, none.

House.

Mr. Gibson (Dem.), of Louisiana, offered an order that the Hayes electoral votes for the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. Hurlbut (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

Mr. New (Dem.), of Indiana, opened the discussion, and advised that the House submit to the findings of the commission.

Mr. Seelye (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he found it quite impossible to say which of the two sets of electors coming up from Louisiana voiced the true will of the people of that State. It would have been hard to find wiser and more candid men than those who had pronounced the decision of the Electoral commission.

Mr. Joyce (Rep.), of Vermont, supported the decision of the Electoral commission, and asked whether anybody supposed that, if the decision had been the other way, the objections would have been heard from the Democratic party.

Mr. McMahon (Dem.), of Ohio, said he had been to Louisiana, and could say that Samuel J. Tilden had conducted himself as fairly and honestly as Hayes had carried Ohio.

Mr. Rice (Dem.), of Ohio, protested against the wrong and violence embodied in the decision, and argued that the whole subject should be referred back to the commission. By this decision a government of order was to be supplanted by a government of fraud and violence, and he feared that it was but the beginning of the end of the Republican institutions of the country.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio spoke of the duty of both parties to abide by the decision, and said this is not a time for mere party equitation. He said that he lived in Gov. Hayes district, and that the people of all sections of the country may confidently expect from him not only fair but generous consideration. He added: I say that his highest ambition will be to administer the government so patriotically and wisely as to wipe away every sad memory of the